

ARMY

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REGULAR



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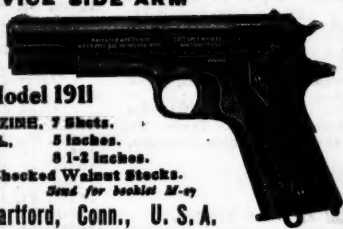
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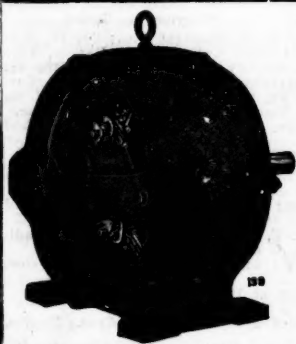
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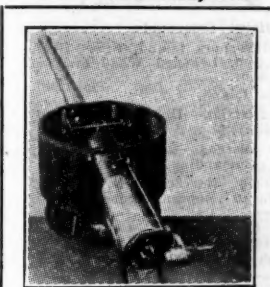


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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans. Major Gen. Leonard Wood ordered to command the Eastern Department.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattaburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. H. A. Greene, Infantry, in temporary command.
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Bliss, Texas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Col. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wesser.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence K. Edwards.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Reinforced Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz, Mexico; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Cal.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Vera Cruz, Mexico; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D and L, Calexico, Cal.; M, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, L and M, Brownsville, Texas; I and K, Rio Grande City, Texas.
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E and G, Walsenburg, Colo.; F, Strong, Colo.; H, Oakview, Colo.

6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Troops E, F, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; G and H, Slaughter's Ranch, Ariz.; A, Alamo Huecho, N.M.; B, Hachita, N.M.; C, Culberson's Ranch, N.M.; D, Laing's Ranch, N.M.

10th Cav. (colored).—Troop L, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Hqrs. and B, C and E, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and I, Naco, Ariz.; D and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; G, H, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Nogales, Ariz.; detachment Troop A (ten), Yuma, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Ordered May 1 to Trinidad, Colo., and is distributed in various districts.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Trinidad, Colo.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Troops E and H, Canon City, Colo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, K, L and M, El Paso, Texas; H, Columbus, N.M.; I, Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops C and G, Ft. Clark, Texas; B, D, F and H, Eagle Pass, Texas; Troop E and Machine-gun Platoon (detachment Troop C ordered to Fort Clark), Del Rio, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; I and K, Maria, Texas; D, Fabens, Texas; A, Ft. Hancock, Texas; B, Sierra Blanca, Texas; C, Clint, Texas; L and M, Alpine, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A, B and C; Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

2d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Vera Cruz, Mexico; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Regt. and Battl'n. Hqrs., Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Jan. 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 44th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. Arrived May, 1914.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

16th. Ft. Moultre, S.C. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me. 54th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 56th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 57th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 58th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

29th. On border duty as Infantry at San Ysidro and Calexico, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 59th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

31st. Ft. Worden, Wash. 60th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

32d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 61st. On border duty as Infantry at San Ysidro and Calexico, Cal.

33d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

34th. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

35th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

36th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

37th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 66th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

38th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913. Will leave June 23, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Panama, Canal Zone.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Arrived January, 1913. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 128th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.

78th. Ft. Moultre, S.C. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

79th. Ft. Caswell, Fla. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal Zone. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass. 144th. Ft. Moultre, S.C.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 145th. Ft. Moultre, S.C.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 147th. On border duty as Infantry at Tecate, Cal.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived July 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.

* Mine companies. 164th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultre, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The book production of the entire world is approximately 150,000 per annum according to Mr. Paul Ottet, secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute. The United States ranks lowest in the list for the number of publications per unit of population, and Switzerland first, with Japan following as a close second. In 1910 Switzerland printed one book for every 872 of population; Japan one to 1,224; Germany one to 2,075; France one to 3,809; Great Britain one to 3,808; United States one to 7,295. In 1911 our showing was not quite so good. We issued about six per cent. of the total, and if we deduct new editions and translations about four per cent. Scandinavian countries have a relative output about six times ours. Even Russia with seventy-nine per cent. of her population ignorant peasants materially exceeds us in book production. But, according to the Postmaster General, five thousand million copies of periodicals were handled in the mail for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, or more than fifty for each man, woman and child in the United States, and this does not take into account the enormous number of copies of daily newspapers and other periodicals circulated outside the mails by carriers, newsdealers and others.

These statistics are important as showing the character of the population to which those who advocate any cause, such as that of military preparation, must appeal. We are a nation of superficial readers and superficial thinkers; of a class such as that indicated by the remark of a Harvard professor to an under graduate: "Mr. Parsons, you have a greater amount of misinformation about a greater variety of subjects than any other man in this class." The American has his opinion on every subject, and the more ignorant he is of the subject he discusses the more confident he is of the correctness of that opinion. To have an expert knowledge of a subject is to bring you into discredit as one having a bias which must be taken into account.

This national habit of mind accounts for what has been well called "the valor of ignorance" of which we have had a notable display in connection with the discussion of Mexican affairs, in high places as well as among the people at large. Unfortunately elevation to high office does not necessarily furnish enlightenment, as is abundantly shown by the current debates in Congress and by the delusions which appear to control our action in international matters.

An illuminating publication which every Congressman should read, and every self-confident American, is that on "The Military Policy of the United States during the Mexican War," which has just appeared as a Congressional document. It might easily be supposed to apply to our present policy toward Mexico, but for the fact that it is by Major Gen. Emory Upton, U.S.A., who died March 15, 1881. It is, in fact, a reprint of pages 195 to 222 of Upton's work on the military policy of the United States, published in 1904 and issued from the Government Printing Office. Does not this extract from instructions issued to General Taylor by the Secretary of War on the 13th of January, 1846, read as though it were written yesterday?

"It is not designed, in our present relations with Mexico, that you should treat her as an enemy, but should she assume that character by a declaration of war, or any open act of hostility toward us, you will not act merely on the defensive, if your relative means enable you to do otherwise."

Upton shows how this action of the War Department, with a corresponding display of folly on the part of Congress, subjected our little Army sent against Mexico to the risk, not only of humiliating defeat but of actual

annihilation. "In trying to economize by depending upon raw troops," says Upton, "the orders to our commanders invited a series of disasters from which we were alone rescued by the skill and fortitude of a disciplined Army." Taylor's "Army of Occupation" on the frontiers of Texas, May, 1846, had a total of 2,839 men present and 3,345 present and absent, a total average of forty-four men to a company. Had Taylor's advice and entreaties been heeded, and the companies been increased to 100 privates each, he would have had an effective strength nearly double his 2,839 men. That "Old Rough and Ready" promptly accepted the challenge of the enemy and led his little army to overwhelming victory against twice their number in no way excuses the folly of Congress.

A similar policy prevailed all through the war of 1846-8, and all we have to thank the Congress of that day for is the opportunity it unwittingly offered our Army for as magnificent a display of skill and courage as has ever been shown on the battlefield. After undergoing a rigid field training of eight months the Volunteers were able to bear an honorable part, and at Buena Vista fought the most desperate battle of the war. Here, with 4,759 men, of whom but 517 were Regulars, our Army defeated 20,000 Mexicans.

General Taylor fought the first battles of the war with 2,100 Regulars, when, but for the defect of the law, he might have had, by a simple increase of the rank and file, a force of 8,000; the thirteen regiments of the Regular Army with which General Scott landed at Vera Cruz could have been raised in the same way to 15,000 men; and with such an army Scott could have entered the City of Mexico on the heels of Cerro Gordo instead of waiting after that battle two and a half months for reinforcements.

THE DAILY SLAUGHTERS OF PEACE.

We have repeatedly directed the attention of those who are using the number of deaths in war as an indictment of war itself to the large number of preventable deaths in industry ascribable to carelessness and the want of precautions safeguarding the lives of employees. A very excellent example of the weight of our comparison is shown by the contrast between the number of deaths on British railways before and after the passage of the act of 1900 for the prevention of railway accidents, known as the Railway Employment Act. In the single department of shunting trains, not to burden our columns with other figures, it is seen that the number of fatal accidents for the five years, 1896-1900, preceding the act was 614, while during the same period ten years later, although the number of men exposed to danger had increased many per cent., the number was only 399, a decrease of 215, or thirty-five per cent. If other accidents are compared for the same two periods it will be found that there is a drop from a total of 1,890 to a total of 1,535, a decrease of 355, or 18.8 per cent. Or if the averages per annum for the five years 1896-1900 be taken and compared with the average per annum for 1906-1910, it will be seen that the average number of fatal shunting accidents fell from 123 to 80, a decrease of thirty-five per cent., while if the seven-year period 1906-1912 be taken the decrease is 37.4 per cent. The average number of fatal accidents in other than shunting accidents for 1896-1900 was 378 per annum. This figure was reduced to an average for 1906-1910 of 307 per annum, a fall of 18.8 per cent., while if the seven-year period 1906-1912 be taken the average is 302, a reduction of 20.1 per cent. If a similar reduction in the number of fatal accidents were effected in the other occupations it is manifest that thousands of lives would be saved each year which now are sacrificed to carelessness, greed, cupidity, etc. One would imagine that the reasonable sober-thinking men and women of a country would first see to it that the unnecessary deaths of peace, especially those due to needless accidents in industry, were put an end to before working themselves into a frantic state of mind over deaths that are the natural result of war, but which may occur only once in a generation in contradistinction to the daily slaughters of peace. Here would be a consistency that would assure the sincerity of the motives of the crusaders, and not awaken the suspicion that arises now that the present zeal of many anti-war reformers may be not wholly dissociated from a realization that it is a short cut to newspaper notoriety, which in certain quarters passes for fame.

The value of screens in preventing malarial infection in tropical countries is shown conclusively by a report received at Washington, D.C., June 6, 1914, from Rear Admiral Badger, U.S.N. All of the ships on the Mexican coast are screened against mosquitoes and in consequence the cases of malaria that have developed have been almost negligible in the fleet at large, in spite of the prevalence of the disease on shore. When it became necessary, however, early in May to strip the Des Moines for action it was necessary to remove the screens. The Des Moines was located in the river at Tampico and while the screens were removed for a brief period only, seventy cases of malaria have developed on the Des Moines, which are attributed entirely to that cause. There are only seven cases on what is known as the "fleet at large," according to the reports received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, showing conclusively the value of screens as a preventive of malaria. Fortunately the cases reported from the Des Moines are what is known as the benign tertian type and the fleet surgeon reports that it has proved amenable to treatment, and that it is not at all serious. The latest figures re-

ceived by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery show that of the 20,000 men on the fleet at large only two per cent. are ill, which is almost exactly the normal percentage under ordinary conditions.

NAVY AND MARINES AT VERA CRUZ.

The reading of the official report (given in full elsewhere in this issue) of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., on the operations that resulted in the occupation of Vera Cruz only confirms the opinions already formed of the splendidly efficient conduct of every officer and enlisted man, whether of the Navy or the Marine Corps, who had a part in the hostilities. The personal courage of the men under fire, their quick initiative, the skilful covering of the landing parties by the fire of the ships in the harbor, the well calculated efforts to prevent needless loss of life, the care exercised as to the non-combatants—all these things are proof of the fact that the interests of the United States were in very efficient hands during those troublous times, and that the great public outpouring in the different cities in connection with the obsequies over those who lost their lives in the taking of Vera Cruz was fully justified by the display of patriotic devotion and personal bravery with which the men entered upon the tasks that brought their young lives to an untimely end. Although couched in the terse direct language of an official communication, the report of Admiral Fletcher cannot be read without arousing feelings of pride in the Navy and the Marine Corps whose representatives distinguished themselves repeatedly during the operations, and whose superb behavior under concealed fire showed that they would be capable of fighting on a larger scale. The large number of bluejackets whose names figure in Admiral Fletcher's list of those whose conduct deserved special mention in comparison with the few marines spoken of is not to be construed as a reflection upon the men of the U.S. Marine Corps, all of whom did their work with thoroughness and efficiency. The officers of the Navy took every occasion in their reports to single out their men who had displayed special intrepidity, and thus their names were before Admiral Fletcher when he came to draft the full and complete report embracing the activities of both the Navy and the Marine Corps. On the other hand the officers of the Marine Corps sent in reports of a general character in which it was stated that the conduct of the various commands was uniformly excellent, and that it would be difficult to discriminate among men who had all done so well.

One feature of this report, deserving particular notice, deals with the work of the ships that covered the movements of the landing parties. Using indirect fire at a distance of between 2,500 and 3,000 yards, the U.S.S. Prairie with her 3-inch gun sent her second shot among the Mexican troops, driving them beyond the sandhills. Again, when, according to the report, the "situation looked critical," the Chester, Prairie and San Francisco in a short time demolished the part of the Naval School building whence a destructive fire was being sent against the second seaman regiment. This firing had to be very accurate, as it was over the heads of the American troops lying prone on the ground. With all this there was no wanton shelling of buildings, only those being fired at that were evidently places of concealment for firing parties. This report of Admiral Fletcher should be read and studied by the American people, as it will do more to give them an understanding of the character and abilities of the men wearing the uniform of their Government than anything else short of personal acquaintance with the rank and file and commissioned personnel. Nowhere in this report can be found a note of vainglorious triumph. Whatever tone of exultation may be read into it will be found to spring solely from Admiral Fletcher's admiration for the fine fighting qualities of the men under his command.

Noting that the excess of casualties among the bluejackets at the capture of Vera Cruz as compared with the marines has been ascribed to the fact that the bluejackets held a position which subjected them to the heavier fire, a correspondent who was present at the taking of the city writes: "This is too soon after the affair for a statement of this kind to go unchallenged. Give the marines a square deal in this matter. The careful uniforming, equipping, and training of marines for shore duty caused this." It may be noted that Rear Admiral Fletcher in his admirable official report says: "The cool judgment and courage of Major Berkeley and Major Reid and their skill in handling men in encountering and overcoming the machine gun and rifle fire down Cinco de Mayo and parallel streets counts for the small percentage of the loss of marines in their command."

According to the estimates of the Census Bureau the population of the United States has increased seven millions since the census of 1910, and by July 1, 1914, will be within a million of a round one hundred millions. New York city has added 566,654 to its population within the last four years and has within the metropolitan area, which includes the suburbs dependent upon New York for their population, 6,500,000 to London's 7,250,000.

The 14-inch guns and mounts for the Oklahoma and Nevada have been completed and shipped from the Washington Navy Yard. As these are the first three-gun turret ships built for the Navy their completion will be looked forward to with considerable interest. It is stated that there are a number of new features in the construction of the mounts and the guns are the last word in ordnance construction.

Doubtless influenced by the belief that aerial bombardment threatens terrible results, and working out the theory that the air can be sown with mines just as the water is, so that attacking aeroplanes and dirigibles may thus be destroyed, Joseph A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, well known in the motor boat and automobile industries, has devised apparatus that, he thinks, will accomplish this result. By means of captive hydrogen balloons about six feet in diameter, or in windy weather huge box kites, the inventor would suspend in air over the threatened position many explosive shells. The balloons or kites would be connected with the ground by long lines of piano wire, the thinnest most resistant kind of wiring. Upon their height will depend the number of shells attached to each aerial support. Proceeding on the theory that only at a height of 2,000 feet or under can a dirigible or aeroplane drop bombs with any degree of accuracy, Mr. Steinmetz plans to make that space an area of possible destruction for aircraft. The captive supporting devices or balloons can be floated from the bow or stern of warships, from motor boats, from house-tops, or from automobiles, and can either be employed while stationary or can be drawn in pursuit of flying aircraft. The explosive shell arrangement consists of a cage with a contact-firing device which can grip any standard shrapnel or any shell of army and navy kind. The contact device is arranged so that it will explode under half a pound of pressure. Mr. Steinmetz is certain that his method, on which he has obtained patents, would afford an effective protection of the Panama Canal against the possibility of aerial destruction. With the supports floating captive along the entire line of the canal "it would be impossible for an aeroplane or balloon to get near enough to do damage to the locks." In offensive warfare in the air swift aeroplanes would be equipped under the Steinmetz system with a reel of wire and a pendant bomb and would fly above the aircraft to be destroyed. The reel would be paid out, and when under the enemy the pendant bomb would be drawn upward, contact exploding it and wrecking the "plane or balloon." The wire could be reeled in and another bomb attached, and so on indefinitely. Also this method of using the pendant bomb "would be effective at ground level in destroying the hangars, igniting the gasoline supply, commissariat, derailing troop trains," says the inventor, "and on water could demoralize landing parties, smash the wireless equipment of battleships, and blow off the periscopes of submarines." The impossibilities of such a system are obvious.

A "peculiar obliquity of foresight" is the reason given by Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., for the failure, in arranging war condition training of the Coast Artillery, to take into consideration the attacks on forts from the land side. In his second-prize essay on a war condition period and the best way to utilize it, which is published in the May-June Artillery Journal, Lieutenant Clark says that general defense plans prescribe the procedure to cope with every form of purely naval demonstration or attack—reconnaissance, raid, run-by, and bombardment. No provision is made, however, to resist the simultaneous or separate demonstrations or attacks that would be pushed home from the land side. "In every naval operation from time immemorial against a coast fort the principal burden of the attack has been borne not by the warships, but by a landing force outflanking the position contained by the ships and seeking to overcome the fort by either assault or siege. Yet this historically attested fact is wholly overlooked, he believes. A war condition period to fulfil its functions should control the entire life of the coast defense for a month at least, an opinion formed after studying the extensive maneuver mobilization on Corregidor in 1913. As a month out of the year would take too much time away from other duties, the essayist recommends that a war condition period of thirty days be had in each coast defense once in four years, with the enlistment period as it now is. This would pass every soldier of the C.A.C. through this experience once during his original enlistment. If in war a particular coast defense would be cut off from all outside communications, it should be so during a war condition period. Babies living in the post for whom a supply of milk must come daily from a mainland dairy should be moved to the mainland. If fresh beef could not be brought to the post after investment in war, during a war condition period bacon and canned beef should be the rule. The man who could not endure the "hardship" of a war condition period could not endure a war, and should be revealed and removed as a weak link in the system. For the satisfaction of the participants, it is most fitting that a war condition period should be so thoroughgoing and so unmistakably a likeness to the condition of war that the relation of the counterpart to the real thing can be clearly seen.

Now that the relapsing of the Panama Canal Zone into a state of jungle wildness has been decided upon as a means of adding to its defensive features, the United States may congratulate itself on the fact that the experience of its soldiers in the jungle fighting in the Philippines has given them a knowledge of this kind of warfare that should be of great value in making the best use of tropical vegetation on the canal for purposes of defense. But for the experience in the Philippines with this sort of combat, our Army except for the brief period spent in Cuba in 1898 would have been in ignorance of it, but now, thanks to the work of our soldiers in running down rebels and ladrones amid the riotously luxuriant wilderness of the islands, the Army has a large fund of practical information which can be drawn upon in the event of dependence having to be placed, in part, upon the zone wilderness for the protection of the Canal. Our Army has been thoroughly familiar with frontier methods of Indian fighting, but tropical jungle warfare introduces factors of a radically different kind, our soldiers' familiarity with which may prove fortunate in this country sooner, perhaps, than may be imagined just now. The work of the zone infantry garrison of the 10th U.S. Infantry, in mapping hundreds of miles of the zone has been made easier and more effective by the knowledge acquired in the troublous days in tracking rebels and outlaws in the islands of Luzon and Mindanao. It may turn out after all that the Philippine hostilities have been really a school in jungle fighting destined to enable the United States in a great emergency to retain possession of the Canal Zone. One has but to contrast the comprehensive training as to tropical warfare which the U.S. Army now possesses with the ignorance that hampered its movements around Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American War. Then the dense tropical thickets had something of the mysterious

for men to whom such thick growth of trees was strange, but now many of our soldiers would greet them as reminders of strenuous days in the Philippines, either in hunting renegades in the wilds of Luzon or recalcitrant Moros in Jolo and Mindanao. In our issue of June 6, page 1277, was a statement by Capt. J. C. McArthur, of the 10th U.S. Inf., of the difficulties of jungle warfare as viewed by one who has had personal acquaintance with the conditions of terrain in the zone.

It is the opinion of Lieut. F. A. Savage, Maryland Naval Militia, that advantageous use could be made of battleships in reserve by utilizing them both as auxiliary recruiting stations for the Navy and bases for training the Naval Militia. As at present conducted Navy recruiting offices are usually located in the business district, and in general there is nothing nautical about the place. If in addition to this kind of office a battleship were anchored in the harbor, how much stronger would be the picture of naval life which it is sought to paint with circulars and advertisements? Instead of merely hearing about a ship, the candidate would have an opportunity to see one and to go on board one for perhaps the first time in his life. Naval officers probably do not realize how few citizens have ever seen a battleship at close range and how very few of our young men have had the opportunity to go on board one. A battleship in the harbor would attract visitors in great numbers, the newspapers would advertise it, and the recruits would correspondingly be increased. In some cities it might be possible to secure the ship to a dock. Such a plan would have its advantages, but there is much to be gained in having a ship riding at anchor in a harbor. The vessel is then much more impressive, and it is the impressiveness of a ship that attracts possible recruits. Besides, a ship at anchor would be seen by more people than if she were docked, and in addition a trip to the ship in a small boat would constitute an attraction that could not but appeal to men more than would the mere boarding of it from a pier. Nothing could be better for the Naval Reserve, the essayist believes, than a combined floating recruiting station for the Navy with a training school for its reserve. Lieutenant Savage closes his plea for this use of reserve ships in the May-June Proceedings of the Naval Institute with the prediction that such bringing of the battleships to the people would draw the public into closer touch with the Navy, a circumstance that could not but be of benefit to the Service in other ways.

A meeting of Army officers was held in the assembly tent of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., in Texas City, Texas, June 1 and a reorganization of the 2d Division Polo Club was effected, with the view of stimulating interest in the game. General Bell, who is a polo enthusiast, in a talk to the officers, expressed his desire and readiness to aid in every way, and made it known that not only will he give his moral and financial support, but will participate in the game as a member of some team. The meeting was presided over by Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf. In the election of officers General Bell was made president, Colonel Bullard was continued as vice president, Lieut. George W. Maddox, 27th Inf., continued as secretary, and Capt. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav., was made manager. A finance committee was authorized, to consist of Captain Morris, Lieutenant Maddox and the senior member of the grounds committee. The personnel of the grounds committee will be appointed from time to time by the manager. The treasurer reported that the club had cash on hand of about \$130 and other assets amounting to \$70. It was agreed that funds to meet the current expenses of the club shall be raised by assessing the individual players. It was decided to start at once to make arrangements for games, and the manager and team captains were directed to arrange for two tournaments, one without handicap and one with handicap, the handicaps of individual members to be fixed by them. Teams now organized include two from the 6th Cavalry and one each from the 4th Field Artillery, 18th Infantry, 26th Infantry, 27th Infantry and 23d Infantry. Members of the 22d Infantry have signified their intention of organizing a team, as have also members of the 2d Battalion of Engineers. There is a possibility also of the reviving of the Freebooters, which last year was composed largely of the Medical Corps officers.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st U.S. Inf., is of the opinion that the subject of bayonet fighting will never receive the attention it deserves until a school for bayonet fencing is established in connection with the School of Musketry and each regiment is required to send two lieutenants there for instruction. Sergeants might also be sent. When they returned to their regiments they could organize classes and in that manner the entire Army would receive proper instruction. Captain Stacey says in the Infantry Journal that men who can box can learn bayonet fighting in about half the time it takes the ordinary man, as they have learned the value of parrying, counter strokes and footwork, and that the body must be pliable not stiff to be effective. The course of such a school would include boxing, fencing with foil and broadsword, fencing with bayonet, foil against bayonet, bayonet against saber and if possible bayonet against lance. There is no reason why the Cavalry School for Fencing, which also is needed, should not be situated in the same place. Cavalrymen should know how to attack a man armed with a bayonet. The course should extend over ninety days, four hours a day. There should be two grades of qualification: proficient and expert. Captain Stacey describes the system followed in training the sergeants of the 21st Infantry in bayonet fighting. One cannot read this description without realizing that a trained bayonet fighter would have a tremendous advantage over a man untrained. As to the equipment "the fencing bayonets were ridiculous, bearing no resemblance to the actual bayonet and breaking on the slightest provocation." An Infantry officer of experience in bayonet work should be ordered to an arsenal to experiment with the fencing equipment until a satisfactory one is developed. Deficiencies in the present bayonet manual are pointed out by Captain Stacey.

The program has been issued of the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, to be held at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6 to 13, 1914, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort M'Henry, the birth of the American national anthem, the achievement of national independence, a century of progress. The program announced is very ambitious, but there is nothing to show who is responsible for carrying it out.

It is announced that the Army and the Navy are to figure prominently in the events. The Constellation will have an escort of a fleet of the new Navy, and there will also be many ships from foreign nations at anchor. The War Department is to send to Baltimore more than 20,000 marching men and Cavalry, and these, with the men of the ships, visiting Militia and veteran organizations will make an imposing spectacle. The day will conclude with a grand military ball in the 5th Regiment Armory. If there is any such program for the Army and Navy it obviously must wait upon events.

The Scientific American of May 30 quotes the following from the personal letter from the captain of one of our ships at Vera Cruz: "I have just returned aboard after commanding one of the regiments of bluejackets. The embarkation of the 6,000 sailors and marines was astounding. We passed in review before the Army and Advance Base Marines, and went aboard tugs and steamers. In thirty-five minutes from the signal to begin moving, the force was clear of the dock and bound back to the ships. The supply department was beautifully handled by our paymasters and marine officers. The cooking was excellent—meals served promptly—although everything was improvised out of very little in the way of stores and means of cooking. It was a triumph for our commissary system. Our men behaved absolutely. We cleaned the city of all firearms, weapons, and ammunition; and we cleaned the streets. What New York, Washington and Philadelphia need is an effective street-cleaning department such as we put into Vera Cruz, something which our city governments seem to be powerless to organize and keep in successful operation." This fine tribute is in line with Admiral Fletcher's modest praise of the marines and bluejackets, when he said: "In nine days' work Vera Cruz was occupied by the Navy, lawlessness and disorder suppressed, 11,000 firearms taken possession of, and a line of defenses established around the city against an army threatening to recapture it. Business was resumed and normal conditions restored." The Scientific American wishes to emphasize the fact that when the President, realizing that matters between the United States and Mexico had reached that critical line where diplomacy gives way to naval and military force, called for the despatch of the Atlantic Fleet to Vera Cruz for the seizure of that port, the Navy was prepared to make a quick response. The work was done with a neatness and despatch which proved that, for work of this character, our Navy is in a condition of very high efficiency.

In connection with the international yacht races in September, off Sandy Hook, N.J., it is expected that there will be a squadron of at least ten vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service that will take an active part in policing the course for the racing yachts, preserving order and preventing the possibility of accidents among the throng of excursion vessels that always attend these races. Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., has been prominently mentioned as the officer likely to have command of the Revenue Cutter Squadron. It is to be hoped that the Treasury Department will not yield to the pressure always brought to bear upon it on the occasion of these races by the many who desire to view them from the decks of a revenue cutter, and will not hamper the officers of the Service by compelling them to make place for a throng of visitors aboard ship. In the event of possible disaster among the excursion boats the revenue cutters would be hampered in the work of rescue if already laden nearly to their full capacity by having their decks crowded with visitors. The number of visitors aboard any revenue cutter should be left to the discretion of the captain, and he can be relied upon not to have too many. Captains of revenue cutters should not be compelled to use them as sightseeing yachts.

Major Francis G. Landon, of the 7th N.G.N.Y., who attended the Special Field Officers' Class at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for three months, in the 7th Regiment Gazette for June writes of the schools there. In concluding his article he says: "It is a post entirely given over to study. The customs, therefore, differ from most posts. For instance, there are no calling, no dinners, no entertainments except on Fridays and Saturdays, or on a Sunday afternoon, and the officers' mess is a deserted place except on these two evenings. The whole atmosphere of the place is that of work. We National Guard officers were treated with every courtesy and kindness. The Regulars took us right in as though we were one of them, and it was a most delightful experience to us and of great profit and benefit to all officers. I only hope that in the future other National Guard officers will be able to give the time for the Schools, as in no other way can such splendid instruction be given and received."

A labor agitator was venting his hatred of the Government in a speech at Portsmouth, Ohio, the other day when he let slip the words: "That old rag they call the flag is not our flag." He was arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the flag, and fined \$100 and costs in the Mayor's court, one-half of the fine being remitted. Behind the prosecution of the agitator were members of the Bailey Post, G.A.R., the Spanish-American War Veterans and other patriotic societies, all of which were represented at the hearing before Mayor Frick. The warrant was sworn out by Gen. Jacob H. Smith Camp No. 79, United Spanish War Veterans. Disregarding the protest of the defendant's attorney who questioned the right of the Mayor to pass final sentence, Mayor Frick made an extended address to the defendant in passing sentence. Members of the G.A.R. were present at the hearing, as well as members of the Sons of Veterans, Spanish-American War Veterans and other patriotic societies.

The American Society of Engineers, Architects and Constructors, with headquarters at 35 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, was incorporated May 1, 1914, its object being the promotion of science and instruction in the department of civil engineering architecture, engineering and building construction and the arts allied thereto, and for promoting and fostering a fraternal and protective interest among its members. Among the members are Samuel F. Hatfield, U.S. Army Building; Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, U.S.A., retired; Major Cassius E. Gillette, late U.S.A. The president is S. F. Hatfield, and the chaplain Rev. E. Banks Smith, Governors Island.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The frequent insistence by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL upon the necessity of standing for the Monroe Doctrine finds strong support in an article by Senator Elihu Root in the June North American Review on "The Real Monroe Doctrine." That the time has not yet come for changing the Doctrine into a new Pan-American declaration is the belief of Mr. Root if we rightly interpret the following words of his article: "Since the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration based upon this nation's right of self-protection, it cannot be transmuted into a joint or common declaration by American states or any number of them. If Chile or Argentina or Brazil were to contribute the weight of their influence toward a similar end, the right upon which that nation would rest its declaration would be its own safety, not the safety of the United States. Chile would declare what was necessary for the safety of Chile, as would Argentina and Brazil in respect of its own safety. Each nation would act for itself and in its own right, and it would be impossible to go beyond that except by more or less offensive and defensive alliances. Of course, such alliances are not to be considered. The problem has not changed essentially."

"If the declaration of Monroe was right when the message was sent it is right now. South America is no more distant to-day than it was then. The tremendous armaments and international jealousies of Europe afford little assurance to those who think we may now abandon the separatist policy of Washington. That South American states have become too strong for colonization or occupation is cause for satisfaction. That Europe has no purpose or wish to colonize American territory is most gratifying. These facts may make it improbable that it will be necessary to apply the Monroe Doctrine in the southern parts of South America; but they furnish no reason whatever for retracting or denying or abandoning a declaration of public policy just and reasonable when it was made, and which, if occasion for its application shall arise in the future, will still be just and reasonable."

In an editorial several months ago we took occasion to criticize those who said that the building of the Panama Canal would make less important the Monroe Doctrine, and argued that on the contrary the canal would give more vitality than ever to the Doctrine. Now Secretary Root reinforces our position in this vigorous fashion: "It is plain that the building of the Panama Canal greatly accentuates the practical necessity of the Monroe Doctrine as it applies to all the territory surrounding the Caribbean or near the Bay of Panama. The plainest lessons of history and universal judgment of all responsible students of the subject concur in the teaching that the potential command of the route to and from the canal must rest with the United States and that the vital interests of the nation forbid that such command shall pass into other hands. Undoubtedly as one passes to the south and the distance from the Caribbean increases the necessity of maintaining the rule of Monroe becomes less immediate and apparent. But who is competent to draw the line? Who will say, 'To this point the rule of Monroe should apply; beyond this point, it should not'? Who will say that a new national force created beyond any line that he can draw will stay beyond it and will not in the long course of time extend itself indefinitely?"

While admitting that the specific occasions for the original assertion of the Doctrine no longer exist, Mr. Root says that the declaration of Monroe "did more than deal with the specific occasion which called it forth. It was intended to declare a general principle for the future, and this is plain not merely from the generality of the terms used, but from the discussions out of which they arose and from the understanding of the men taking part and their successors. As the particular occasions which called it forth have slipped back into history the declaration itself, instead of being handed over to the historian, has grown continually a more vital and insistent rule of conduct for each succeeding generation of Americans. The Doctrine is not international law, but it rests upon the right of self-protection, and that right is recognized by international law. The right is a necessary corollary of independent sovereignty. It is to be observed in reference to the South American governments, as in all other respects, the international right upon which the Declaration expressly rests is not sentiment or sympathy or a claim to dictate what kind of a government any other country shall have, but the safety of the United States. We frequently see statements that the Doctrine has been changed or enlarged; that there is a new or a different Doctrine since Monroe's time. This is a mistake. There has been no change. Curiously enough, many incidents and consequences of that independent condition itself which the United States asserted in the Monroe Doctrine have been regarded in some quarters as infringements upon independence resulting from the Monroe Doctrine."

"The sovereign rights of each independent state are limited by the equal sovereign rights of every other independent state. These limitations are not impairments of independent sovereignty. They are the necessary conditions to the existence of independent sovereignty. If the Monroe Doctrine had never been thought of the sovereign rights of each American republic would have been limited by the equal sovereign rights of every other American republic, including the United States. An examination of the controversies which the United States has had with other American Powers will disclose the fact that in every case the rights asserted were rights not of superiority, but of equality. Nor has the United States ever in any instance during the period of almost a century which has elapsed made the Monroe Doctrine or the motives that lead us to support it the ground or excuse for overstepping the limits which the rights of equal sovereignty set between equal sovereign states."

Senator Root closes his able paper with a protest against the belief of some persons that "the Monroe Doctrine is a warrant for interference in the internal affairs of all the weaker nations in the new world. Against this supposititious doctrine many protests, both in the United States and in South America, have been made, and justly made. To the real Monroe Doctrine these protests have no application." Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, one of the foremost authorities on international law, in a paper on the Doctrine immediately preceding that of Senator Root in the same issue of the Review, while affirming that its fundamental base remains and must remain unaltered, holds that it is patent to everyone that the Doctrine has greatly changed in course of time,

and that "it is an opportunist thing." Discussing "Monroe Doctrine Fundamentals" Professor Woolsey says that three basic principles characterize the policy of President Monroe, past and present: First, it was a statement of policy originated and maintained by reason of self-interest, not of altruism; second, it was justifiable by reason of the right of self-defense, a recognized principle of international law; third, it called no new rights into being, and hence, whenever it oversteps the principle of self-defense reasonably interpreted, the right disappears and the policy is questionable because it then violates the rights of others. This writer asks for a distinction as to the Monroe Doctrine between the dispute with Great Britain over territory in northern Maine in 1842 and controversy with England over Venezuela in 1895. The Doctrine was not considered violated in the former instance, yet President Cleveland held the Doctrine was in danger in the case of Venezuela.

This view of Senator Root relative to the increased importance of the Doctrine wholly accords with the opinion expressed by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on April 18 last, page 1031, where this was said: "The presence of the United States in South America as the owner of the Panama Canal makes it more imperative than ever that we should have a Navy able, if need be, to prevent any foreign Power from obtaining a foothold in Latin-America or South America that would menace the security of our control of the canal." A very instructive study in connection with Mr. Root's paper is suggested by the statement of Mr. Vaughan Cornish, of London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, in a recent address before the Royal United Service Institution in London. In discussing the effect of the canal on the future of the Monroe Doctrine Mr. Cornish said: "The Monroe Doctrine has now to be maintained by the United States not only against Europe, but also against Japan, and may have to be maintained against China also. The influx of Japanese labor into Mexico, Peru and other Latin states entails relationships between the Japanese government and those countries which are a source of popular anxiety in the United States." Noting this remark of Mr. Cornish in our issue of Feb. 14, 1914, page 757, we called attention to the unanimous report of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, which on Jan. 31, 1912, widened the scope of the Doctrine to include an inhibition of the possession by foreigners of any harbor or other place in the American continent that "might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States."

THE WEAKNESSES OF "ARBITRAL COURTS."

Taking the ground that there are classes of disputes between nations that lend themselves unmistakably to judicial settlement while there are others which distinctly do not and which call for some such revolutionary process of change as that of war, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., in a paper on "International Settlements" in the June North American Review, analyzes some of the wars in which the United States has been involved to prove the truth of his contention. Beginning with the first in the history of this Republic, he shows that the claims of the colonists, if they had been submitted to the decision of such an "arbitral court" as that for which so many claims have been made of late as the best method of bringing about universal peace, would have been considered revolutionary in character and hence not to be allowed by a judicial tribunal. The colonists wished the old rules reversed, a desire that would have necessitated some kind of law-making process. "That the previously existing law was not statutory law does not obscure our understanding of what it was. It is often thus with international law which is none the less clear because it has not been enacted by a legislative body." Even a decision in favor of the colonists would have been evidence of the unjudicial character of the court as such a decision would in all likelihood have been due to the prejudice aroused in the civilized world against the power and prestige of Great Britain, a bias disqualifying the court from passing judicially upon such a matter.

Passing to the War of 1812, which Admiral Mahan in his famous book on "Sea Power" says was actually waged on the question of the right of visitation and search and impressment of seamen, General Crozier quotes the Hon. John W. Foster as saying that the subject of impressment was one entirely within the scope of international law and practice. Both Mr. Foster and Admiral Mahan explain the strong case Great Britain had in exercising the right of impressment of British seamen, and General Crozier then assumes that, according to that point of view, if the case had been judicially settled, it would have gone against the United States. It is true that the war did not settle it as the United States lost in the war and was in no position to back its original contention in the treaty of peace. Although the right was not formally given up by Great Britain till as late as 1860, still General Crozier cannot see how it can be doubted that the result of the abandonment of the practice was brought about through force, at first unsuccessfully exerted, but even thus demonstrated to be a process which the United States was willing to resort to.

In this view General Crozier sustains the contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the War of 1812 which was so warmly challenged by Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

The Mexican War of 1845 "is generally acknowledged as one in which the cause of the United States is most difficult of defense," and yet the failure to resort to a judicial method of settlement "produced a result which must be universally regarded as one which it would be extremely unfortunate to have lost," an estimate that cannot be gainsaid when one considers the fortunate lot of such states as California, Colorado and Utah compared with what they would be under such conditions as now obtain in the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango. This warlike solution of the Mexican controversy, says General Crozier, "certainly, raises a suspicion that the principles which must guide in judicial settlement of international disputes are subject to grave error, and that in the absence of the possibility of correcting them by other means the international law-making process of war is oftentimes the very best that can be resorted to."

"The law and the precedent and the established order being human made are subject to error, and in the course of the progress of the world are therefore likely at a given moment not to accord with conditions as they exist." In such cases where there arises a demand for a change, should the demand for that change be resisted by a nation whose interests are bound up in the wrong order the alteration must be brought about

by the process of war; as the judicial process being held bound to the very principles which are claimed to have been outgrown cannot effect the revolution which is demanded and which must be brought about by some kind of lawmaking process laying down new principles. "There may be in the future as in the past wars which result from temporary irritation from hasty action which the various processes of delay which form the subject of present negotiations between nations may be of service in softening, but wars for great principles are not of this class, and there does not seem to be any suggestion before the world which offers a reasonable guarantee for doing away with them."

NAVIES AS HANDMAIDS OF DIPLOMACY.

The growing importance of the navies of the world as the handmaidens of diplomacy seems to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., to be unmistakably established by the events of the last few years. In the popular mind navies are associated with armies, but of late the sea service has been thrown into more and more intimate relationship with diplomacy and less and less into intimate relationship with land forces. This is especially true of two countries isolated from others by the sea, Great Britain and the United States. No one can read Paulin's "Diplomatic Negotiations of American Naval Officers" without realizing the close relation which our Navy has borne to the diplomacy of the nation. In many diplomatic questions of difficulty and importance the Navy has exercised a most potent function and sometimes the most potent in reaching the desired result. In a very large proportion of the cases the Navy officer in command, though usually of a rank far below that of the accredited diplomat, has shown a grasp and diplomatic skill at least equal to that of the diplomat, sometimes a man possessed of little diplomatic knowledge or experience. Commanders of our ships, especially in Asia, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and South America, have handled delicate diplomatic questions continually and always with success. This truth has been illustrated in San Domingo perhaps more than anywhere else. One of our most important successes was that gained by Admiral Benham in Rio in 1894. Still another occurred in Manila in 1898. Admiral Dewey there found himself "confronted with a situation which, for complexity and possibility of disaster, had no superior in our history. For more than a year he handled a succession of difficult problems with a diplomatic insight, foresight and ability that no civilian American statesman has surpassed." One cause of the change of the modern Navy to be a closer aid to diplomacy is the increased size of ships and their armaments, and another is the increasing ease and quickness with which warships can be despatched to distant places to support the policies of diplomacy. The stabilizing effect on international relations of the modern practice of maintaining navies in a state of constant readiness for war is another cause.

In all great maritime countries the relations of the Navy and the foreign affairs departments are always of the closest kind both in war and peace. In the United States not a day passes without the exchange of letters and verbal messages between the State and Navy Departments concerning matters of great importance. Coincident with the rise in civilization have come an increasing distaste for hardship, an increasing horror of pain, and an increasing disinclination to take part in war. The fact that any country is markedly disinclined to war makes that country extremely responsive to pressure by a country not so disinclined. This necessitates a greater navy than would otherwise be required, in order to overcome the diplomatic handicap produced. For this reason the position of the United States is one of real danger. There is another menace in the fact that our diplomatic service has no continuity except in the lower ranks and therefore our diplomats cannot acquire the training fitting them to cope with the highly trained diplomats of foreign Powers. This unfortunate combination appears to Admiral Fiske to "put a grave responsibility upon naval officers who constitute the only body of men in the United States who combine diplomatic training with continuous existence, and on whom the country must continuously rely." These views he states with admirable clearness in the May-June Proceedings of the Naval Institute. Curtis Guild, former Ambassador to Russia, suggests that the establishment of a school for the training of diplomats, similar to the academies at West Point and Annapolis, whereupon the Washington Post very sapiently observes that in foreign nations diplomacy is a profession, and that no one ever heard of a soap manufacturer or ale merchant of London being lifted bodily from his office and made Ambassador to the United States or any other country.

TEMPERANCE NAVIES.

The London Daily Graphic reports that there are three total abstinence navies in the world—Russia, Japan and now the United States. There are two total "abstentionist" ships in the British navy, the Niobe and the Rainbow, and the Graphic thinks that the modern tendency indicates that before not many years the other vessels of the British navy may be required to follow their example. When the teetotallers in the navy had at last grown to a respectable percentage of every ship's company the abstainer was not required to draw his tot, and opposite his name was placed the letter "T." Last year Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, reversed the plan, and threw the onus of drawing the grog upon the man who wanted it; it was he who was made conspicuous by the addition of the letter "G" to his name, and not the abstainer, who was inferentially regarded as the normal member of the ship's company. In lieu of the grog, each abstainer draws 9-16 of a penny per day, and efforts are being made by highly placed officers to persuade Parliament to increase this allowance to one penny. There is a distinct limit to the size of a British naval officer's wine bill; but that limit is not a hard-and-fast one throughout the service. The amount which subordinate officers drink is in the absolute discretion of the captain, but once he has expressed his views upon the subject it is not generally wise for a lieutenant to demonstrate a difference of opinion.

The Royal Army Temperance Association—which has been working in India for sixty years and in England for nineteen years—has a membership at home and abroad of 62,000 men. Fifty-eight thousand of these are total abstainers, the other 4,000 being pledged to discourage excessive drinking. The government allows the society \$3,750 annually, and the government of India allows every teetotal Tommy in the service eight annas a day.

THE CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ.

The report of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., commanding First Division, Atlantic Fleet, giving an official narrative of the operations of April 21 to 23, when the United States Navy took the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been made public by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. A copy of this report was sent in advance to the newspapers upon the understanding that it was not to be "released" for publication until Monday, June 8. A violation on the part of a Washington weekly paper of this understanding, to which the Department considers editors pledged on honor, accounts for the appearance of a portion of the report at a date earlier than that named. The report follows.

Vera Cruz, May 13, 1914.

When the cablegram of 8 a.m. April 21, to seize the custom house was received, the following officers were in my cabin:

Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., commanding Naval Brigade.
Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., chief of staff.
Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N., commanding Prairie.
Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., commanding Marine Regiment.

They had been called on board to be informed of the situation and to assure me that the plans previously prepared for the employment of the naval forces against Vera Cruz were understood by them, and that they were prepared to carry them out. The method of procedure adopted was to land marines from the Prairie, Florida and Utah and the seaman battalion from the Florida, seize the custom house, railway terminal and cable office. The seaman battalion of the Utah was held on board awaiting news of the Ypiranga.

Commander Stickney and Lieutenant Colonel Neville returned to the Prairie, and at 9 a.m. Commander Stickney went ashore and personally notified the American Consul that we would land to take charge of the custom house, directed him to notify all foreign consuls and to send all foreigners aboard the Ward liner Mexico, which was at Pier No. 4, and the Esperanza, then moored in the harbor.

GENERAL MAASS NOTIFIED OF LANDING.

General Maass, the Mexican military commandant, was notified by telephone from the Consulate that we would land at once to take charge of the custom house, and he was urged to offer no resistance, but to withdraw in order to avoid useless loss of life and property of the people of Vera Cruz.

At 9:40 a.m. an officer from the Prairie boarded the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, Carlos V. (Spanish) and Essex (British), and notified them of our intended action. An officer from the Prairie visited the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa, informed the commander of the port that we would seize the custom house, and that any aggressive move on his part would be immediately followed by our opening fire with heavy guns on the fort. The commander of the fort said that he understood the situation, but if we opened fire he would return it. He had an armed guard of 160 regular troops, who had charge of the prisoners. The Ward liner Mexico, with foreigners on board, pulled away from Pier No. 4 and anchored in the outer harbor.

THE LANDING FORCE.

Commander Cone, of the Utah, after anchoring his vessel at 9:40 a.m. came on board. Cone reported his landing force ready and waiting for any service and returned to his ship. At 10:30 a.m. the Prairie reported, "Am ready," and I directed Captain Rush to land his brigade and carry out orders. The following signal was sent to the Prairie at 10:50 a.m.: "Land and take Pier No. 4; be prepared to cover landing by necessary gunfire." At 11:45 a.m. the Prairie signalled: "Battalion has shoved off." The landing force of the Florida shoved off at the same time and were joined by the Panama contingent of marines from the Utah.

This made a total force of 787 officers and men, of whom 502 were marines, all under the command of Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., captain of the Florida. At 11:30 a.m. the Prairie signalled, "Battalion has landed; no evidence of any resistance thus far." At 11:45 a.m. signal was received from the Consulate, "Cable station O.K.," and this meant that the cable station was in possession of our forces on shore and that communication with Washington was assured. At 11:50 a.m. a signal was received from Captain Rush on shore that headquarters had been established at the Hotel Terminal and a signal station set up there. At 11:55 a.m. Rush signalled, "Telegraph and post office occupied and doing business as ever."

FIRING COMMENCED.

This was followed by, "Firing in town; no casualties as yet," and at 12:21 p.m., "Commenced firing on shore; Federals have commenced firing on U.S. troops." Again at 12:30 p.m. Rush signalled, "One thousand men with machine guns reported in this vicinity; desultory firing heavy at intervals; hurry Utah's troops." I signalled Utah: "Send your battalion ashore; urgent; you may steam in closer." At 12:41 p.m. Rush reported his first casualties.

Immediately on landing the marine regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Neville, advanced up Calle de Montesinos, seizing cable office and detaching one company to seize the power plant north of the Terminal Station and to cover approaches from the westward along railroad tracks. The head of the marine column had advanced to Avenida Bravo, when at 11:57 a.m. they were fired into from all directions. The marines' Colt automatic guns went into action at Independencia, Cinco de Mayo, Cortes, Hidalgo and Bravo, and cleared these streets immediately. The men took positions in front of warehouses lining the north side of Montesinos and fired at the enemy, who had occupied the housetops, windows and towers on the opposite side of the street. The marine regiment was then ordered not to advance, but to hold original position.

In the meantime the Florida seaman battalion, under Lieutenant Wainwright, had advanced and seized the custom house and custom warehouse, post office and railroad terminal. They were under steady fire from the enemy in houses on Benito Juarez and Morelos streets, which was returned. The artillery section of the Florida went into action in front of the American Consulate and shelled the enemy out of the old lighthouse tower on Benito Juarez street. When the first report of

casualties was received the Solace was ordered from Tampico to Vera Cruz by radio.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER ABOARD THE PRAIRIE.

At 1 p.m. I repaired aboard the Prairie with Captain Huse and Lieutenant Courts, of my staff, and from this point directed joint operations ashore and afloat. The Prairie opened fire at 1:10 p.m. with 3-inch gun on the enemy's mounted troops in the sandhills beyond the city. Indirect fire was used with a church tower as a point of aim, range 2,500 to 3,000 yards. The second shot fell among their troops and drove them beyond the sandhills.

Sharpshooters in the Naval School Building and the New Market had been firing steadily on Pier No. 4, where all of our boats were landing. Chief Boatswain McCloy, in charge of three picket launches armed with 1-pounder guns, put out from Pier No. 4 and steamed full speed around the end of Fiscal Pier directly toward the Naval School Building.

When within a few hundred yards the launches opened fire simultaneously with 1-pounders at the windows of the Naval Academy. They thus drew the fire of the Mexican forces along that section of the waterfront, but located their positions for the Prairie, who immediately opened fire with 3-inch battery over the heads of the launches, silencing the fire of the Mexicans in that section of the city. The picket launches in their gallant dash were hit many times with rifle bullets and three times with 1-pounder shell from the Naval Academy. Chief Boatswain McCloy was wounded in the leg and one was fatally wounded.

The brigade signal station on top of the Terminal Hotel was exposed to the fire of the Mexicans from all directions. The signal squad under Ensign McDonnell remained at their posts during the twenty-four hours' fighting, and though three of the seven signalmen were shot while wig-wagging messages, communication between brigade headquarters and the Prairie was never interrupted.

3 p.m.—I did not desire to force the fighting through the city and use the guns of the ships as long as there existed a reasonable chance to avoid this severe measure. Every effort was being made to get into communication with the Mexican authorities, both direct and through the American Consul, and to represent to them the futility of further resistance on their part and the serious consequences that would ensue.

My chief of staff, Captain Huse, in conjunction with the American Consul, Mr. Canada, endeavored until after five o'clock to get into communication with any authorities in control, but their efforts were unavailing. Any further advance at this time of the day would have brought the fighting into the most densely populated part of the city after nightfall. It was therefore decided to hold our present position, and in case of unforeseen contingencies the heavy warehouses on Pier No. 4 could be securely held.

At 5 p.m. an officer was again sent to Fort San Juan d'Ulloa to inform the commanding officer that there must be no sign of military movement in the fort during the night, and that no one would be allowed to leave the fort. The commanding officer agreed to this arrangement and promised to remain neutral.

A Mexican naval officer from the naval station in U came on board the Prairie about 9 p.m. He had served in the Spanish navy and was on board the Don Juan de Austria at the battle of Manila. He requested in the name of the commandant that about 300 navy yard workmen and sailors be allowed to leave the station and join the forces under General Maass. The practical difficulty of allowing this was pointed out to him, and he was told to inform the commandant that the matter would be taken up as soon as order was re-established in the city.

The Florida was ordered to sweep the entrance of the harbor inside breakwater for mines with wires reported leading to Ulloa, and before the dragging was completed the San Francisco and Chester entered the harbor during the night. Investigation and aeroplane observations subsequently proved that there were no mines in the harbor.

NIGHT AFTER THE CAPTURE.

At 7 p.m. the following radio was sent to flag officer, Arkansas:

Will hold pier number four for the night. Desultory street firing continues. You should be prepared to land infantry battalions and artillery immediately on arrival under cover of darkness. Captain Huse or myself will repair on board on your arrival to advise you of the situation.

FLETCHER.

Desultory rifle firing continues until midnight with occasional shots throughout the night. The dead and wounded were sent aboard the Prairie and the medical officers of the Carlos V. and Essex came aboard and offered their services which were gratefully accepted.

Reports were received that the enemy were preparing to attack with artillery during the night, and the Utah and Florida anchored outside the breakwater were directed to be prepared to use turret guns and searchlights if ordered. The Prairie kept searchlights trained on points along shore from which sniping had occurred during the day.

At 9 p.m. the San Francisco entered the harbor and anchored 300 yards north of the Prairie. She immediately landed her battalion of two seaman companies which reported to brigade commander on shore. The Chester entered the harbor at 12:05 a.m. April 22, and anchored off Sanidad Pier. Her battalion of seamen and marines were landed immediately. At 1 a.m. censorship was established over the cable station.

Rear Admiral Badger with five battleships of his fleet came to anchor in the outer harbor, and with my Chief of Staff I repaired on board the flagship at 2:45 a.m. After explaining the situation to the Admiral, he decided to land his forces and the seaman and marine battalions of the Arkansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan and New Jersey, landed at 4 a.m. under cover of darkness and promptly moved to their assigned positions joining the organization on shore.

THE FINAL ADVANCE—APRIL 22.

Early in the morning of the 22d efforts to get in communication with the authorities were renewed. By eight o'clock it was definitely ascertained that the firing of the enemy was not under organized control or acting under the direction of competent authority, and the following instructions were issued:

Brigade Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Subject: Readvancing and taking possession of the city of Vera Cruz.

1. All efforts to get in touch with responsible authorities on shore have failed and efforts have been fruitless to have the authorities stop firing.

2. I am well informed that the Regular troops have withdrawn and the people now firing are irresponsible people under no control or authority.

3. You will advance in your discretion, and suppress this

desultory firing, taking possession of the city and restore order, respecting as much as possible the hotels and other places where foreigners are lodged.

4. You are cautioned against the possible use by the enemy of machine guns and artillery.

F. F. FLETCHER.

At 8:30 a.m. Rush signalled:

Advance begun. Please shell military positions. RUSH.

ADVANCE OF MARINES AND SEAMEN.

The marine forces advanced through all streets to the north of Avenida Independencia, where they were met with heavy rifle and machine gun fire from houses, hotels, hospital, church steeples and military barracks. They advanced slowly, clearing houses and roofs of snipers and entering every house in every block as they advanced.

The seaman forces advanced to the south along the waterfront, clearing and protecting the left flank of the marines as they advanced south. The advance of the seamen was opposed by a continuous and concealed rifle fire, difficult to locate. It came principally from Benito Juarez, cuartel in Plaza Constitucion, the Naval Academy, Artillery Barracks, and from the roofs and windows of houses in this section of the city along the waterfront.

The second seaman regiment, under Captain Anderson, U.S.N., was marched toward the waterfront and in front of the New Market, Naval School, and artillery barracks. In crossing the open ground between the Naval School and Benito Juarez Light House, about 350 yards in width, they were met by a heavy rifle one-pounder and machine gun fire from the Naval School building. This situation looked critical. The Chester, Prairie and San Francisco simultaneously opened fire with 3-inch, 4-inch and 5-inch batteries against the second story of the Naval School building. In a short time the upper story was riddled by forty shots and the fire silenced.

Our forces advanced steadily through the city, entering houses from which they were being fired upon and disarming the occupants. The Chester, from a favorable position, commanding the southern part of the city, shelled the enemy out of houses along the waterfront, old Fort Santiago, and from the vicinity of the military barracks. By 11 a.m. our forces were in complete possession of all parts of the city and fighting had practically ceased.

The following signal was sent to the cruisers Chester, Prairie, San Francisco and to brigade headquarters on shore:

The division commander desires to express his appreciation and admiration for the splendid and efficient work of the naval brigade in their capture of the city of Vera Cruz and the efficient support given by the cruisers in the harbor reflects a great credit on the accuracy of fire of their gunners.

FLETCHER.

THE FLEET UNDER ADMIRAL BADGER.

The Atlantic Fleet under command of Rear Admiral Badger approached the harbor of Vera Cruz on the night of the 21st at full speed all ready to land and came to anchor in the outer harbor several hours ahead of the expected time. I am not allowed to commend my superior officer, but I think it only proper to say in this report that Rear Admiral Badger, during the naval operations on shore at Vera Cruz, afforded me the most prompt and willing assistance, and my slightest request or recommendation or call for aid was in all cases met with immediate compliance, and it is a great pleasure for me to record the thoroughly fine and generous spirit that was shown by him and his staff in their hearty support of the work on shore.

U.S.S. PRAIRIE, CHESTER, SAN FRANCISCO.

Under a separate heading, "Work of the cruisers Prairie, Chester, San Francisco," Admiral Fletcher in his report of the capture of Vera Cruz writes as follows.

The Prairie remained moored in the inner harbor with steam up in a position to cover the landing of troops and control the waterfront in vicinity of the Consulate between Pier No. 4 and sanitary pier at the light house. During the afternoon of the 21st the Prairie had occasion to silence the firing coming from the Naval Academy, the market building nearby, from a barge alongside the Custom House wharf, and from a small frame house near sanitary pier. This was done by a few well-aimed shots from the 3-inch guns and a Colt's automatic which riddled the frame structure.

At 8 p.m. the San Francisco was directed by radio to enter the inner harbor and was warned against rifle fire from the breakwater at the entrance and along shore. She came in at 9 p.m. without pilot or the assistance of navigational lights, anchored near the Prairie and shifted berth to the mooring assigned, receiving a signal, "Well done."

The Chester arrived from Tampico 12 midnight the 21st. She entered harbor with all lights screened and cleared for action, with marines stationed along deck for rifle fire. She promptly took up moorings in assigned position off sanitary pier and was signalled, "Well done." Both commanding officers reported on board Prairie, received instructions as to disposition of our forces and general instructions relative to gunfire from their ships. It was not desired to cause any more destruction of property than was necessary to protect our men ashore, and buildings were to be fired upon only when it was ascertained that they were being used by the Mexicans as defensive position from which they directed fire upon our troops. This plan was most effectively and efficiently carried out by the commanding officers of all three ships and not a building was fired into unnecessarily.

The Chester was moored inshore nearest to the firing, and at daybreak rifle firing was directed from small tugs and barges near No. 3 breakwater. This was returned with rifle fire, but had to be silenced by a 3-inch gun. Later firing from a number of points in this section of the city was located and both 3-inch and 5-inch guns of the Chester had to be used to silence it.

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING PRAISED.

Soon after the final advance of the landing forces into the city, which commenced about 8:30 a.m. of the 22d, the 2d Regiment consisting of the battalions of the New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont and New Jersey marched across the open space between the lighthouse and the Naval Academy, passing to the southward. When our men met with a heavy fire most of them dropped prone on the ground or against lower walls of the naval school and instantly the guns of the Chester, Prairie and San Francisco opened fire. The gun firing was very accurate, directly over the heads of our men, and in a short space of time the whole second story of this building, about 500 feet front, was a wreck, not a shot missing its mark. The work of these three vessels, Chester Commander Moffet, Prairie Commander Stick-

ney, San Francisco Commander Harrison, in supporting our troops on shore was most effective and is deserving of special praise. Initiative and clear judgment was required on the part of the commanding officers and the results showed in a striking manner the efficiency of the ships under their commands. The Chester, being in the most forward position, did most of the firing and received a greater number of hits.

The San Francisco and Prairie were hit by rifle fire many times; over a hundred shots hit the Chester. Two men on the Chester and one on the Prairie were wounded.

The Esperanza, in charge of Lieutenant Fletcher, lying between the Chester and Prairie was struck thirty-one times and one man of the crew slightly wounded. All refugees were placed in a position of safety and none were injured.

BRAVERY AND EFFICIENCY AT VERA CRUZ.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., in a report supplementing his account of the capture of Vera Cruz, made public on June 8, gives the highest praise to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who took part in the taking of the Mexican city. His report follows.

Eminent and Conspicuous Conduct in Battle.

The following officers:
Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., commanding Naval Brigade;
Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., commanding 2d Regiment Marines;
Lieut. Comdr. A. Buchanan, U.S.N., commanding 1st Seaman Regiment,
are deserving of the highest honors and rewards. These officers were in both days' fighting and were almost continually under fire from soon after the landing about noon on the 21st until we were in full possession of the city, about noon on the 22d. Their duties required them to be at points of great danger in directing their officers and men, and they exhibited conspicuous courage, coolness and skill in their conduct of the fighting. Upon their courage and skill, more than upon that of any others, depended success or failure. Their responsibilities were greatest, and they met them by conduct eminent and conspicuous in the battle.

I have similarly to record that the conduct of:
Major R. C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C.,
Lieut. R. Wainwright, U.S.N.,
Major G. S. Reid, U.S.M.C.,
Lieut. G. W. S. Castle, U.S.N.,
was eminent and conspicuous in command of their battalions. These officers were in the fighting of both days and exhibited courage and skill in leading their men through the action. Lieutenant Wainwright and Lieutenant Castle in seizing the Custom House encountered for many hours the heaviest and most pernicious concealed fire of the first day, but their courage and coolness under trying conditions were marked. The cool judgment and courage of Major Berkeley and Major Reid and their skill in handling their men in encountering and overcoming the machine-gun and rifle fire down Cinco de Mayo and parallel streets accounts for the small percentage of the losses of marines in their command.

During the two days' action
Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, U.S.N.,
Lieut. G. M. Courts, U.S.N.,
Lieut. F. J. Fletcher, U.S.N.,
were under fire and were eminent and conspicuous in the performance of their duties. Captain Huse was indefatigable in his labors of a most important character both with the division commander in directing affairs and in his efforts on shore to get in communication with the Mexican authorities to avoid needlessly prolonging the conflict.

Lieutenant Courts had well qualified himself by thorough study during his year on duty in Mexico to deal with the conditions of this engagement, and his services were of great value to me. He twice volunteered and passed in an open boat through the zone of fire to convey important orders to the Chester, then under a severe fire.

Lieutenant Fletcher was in charge of the Esperanza, and succeeded in getting on board over 350 refugees, many of them after the conflict had commenced. This ship was under fire, being struck more than thirty times, but he succeeded in getting all the refugees placed in safety. Later he was placed in charge of the train conveying refugees under a flag of truce. This was hazardous duty, as it was believed the track was mined, and a small error in dealing with the Mexican guard of soldiers might readily have caused a conflict, such a conflict at one time being narrowly averted. It was greatly due to his efforts in establishing friendly relations with the Mexican officers that so many refugees succeeded in reaching Vera Cruz from the interior.

In both days' fighting at the head of their companies
Capt. J. H. Hughes, U.S.M.C.,
Capt. W. N. Hill, U.S.M.C.,
Capt. E. T. Fryer, U.S.M.C.,
Capt. J. F. Dyer, U.S.M.C.,
Ensign T. S. Wilkinson, U.S.N.,
Ensign G. M. Lowry, U.S.N.,
Ensign O. C. Badger, U.S.N.,
Ensign P. W. Foster, U.S.N.,
were eminent and conspicuous in their conduct, leading their men with skill and courage.

Surg. M. S. Elliott, U.S.N., Brigade Surgeon, was eminent and conspicuous in the efficient establishment and operation of the base hospital, and his cool judgment and courage in supervising first-aid stations on the firing line and removing the wounded.

Chief Btsn. John McCloy, U.S.N., led a flotilla of three picket launches mounting 1-pounders along the sea front of Vera Cruz in front of the Naval School and Custom House. The launches drew the combined fire of the Mexicans in that vicinity, and thus enabled the cruisers to shell them out temporarily and save our men on shore. The conduct of Chief Boatswain McCloy was eminent and conspicuous, and, although shot through the thigh during this fire, he remained at his post as beachmaster for forty-eight hours, until sent to a hospital ship by the brigade surgeon.

Attention is invited to the conduct of
Comdr. W. A. Moffett, of the Chester,
Comdr. H. O. Stickney, of the Prairie, and
Comdr. W. K. Harrison, of the San Francisco.
Commander Stickney covered the landing on the 21st with the guns of the Prairie, and throughout the attack and occupation rendered important assistance to our forces on shore with his 3-inch battery. Commanders Moffett and Harrison brought their ships in the inner

harbor during the night of the 21st-22d without assistance of pilot or navigational lights, and were in position the morning of the 22d to use their guns at a critical time with telling effect in the final advance of our men. The skill of Commander Moffett in mooring his ship at night was specially noticeable. He placed her nearest to the enemy and did most of the firing and received most of the hits.

The Second Day's Fighting.

All the officers heretofore mentioned were engaged in both days' fighting. The following are the names of those mentioned in the second day's engagement only.

In the second day's fighting
Major A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C.,
Major S. D. Butler, U.S.M.C.,
Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Keating, U.S.N.,
Lieut. F. V. McNair, U.S.N.,
Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N.,
Lieut. A. Staton, U.S.N.,
in command of their battalions, and
Lieut. Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, U.S.N., Regimental Adjutant,
were eminent and conspicuous in their conduct. They exhibited courage and skill in leading their men through the action of the 22d and in the final occupation of the city.

During the second day's fighting
Lieut. J. Grady, U.S.N.,
Lieut. C. C. Hartigan, U.S.N.,
Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Ingram, U.S.N.,
were eminent and conspicuous. Lieutenant Grady, in command of the 2d Regiment Artillery, from necessarily exposed positions shelled the enemy from their strongest positions. Lieutenant Hartigan was conspicuous for the skilled handling of his company under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, for which conduct he was commended by his battalion commander. Lieutenant (J.G.) Ingram was conspicuous for his skilful and efficient handling of the artillery and machine guns of the Arkansas' battalion, for which he was specially commended in reports.

Extraordinary Heroism in Battle.

Capt. E. A. Anderson, U.S.N., commanded the 2d Seaman Regiment. In marching his regiment across the open space in front of the Naval Academy and other buildings he unexpectedly met a heavy fire from riflemen, machine guns and 1-pounders which caused part of his command to break and fall back, and many casualties occurred among them at this time. His indifference to the heavy fire, to which he himself was exposed at the head of his regiment, showed him to be fearless and courageous in battle.

Lieut. J. P. Lannon, U.S.N., assisted a wounded man under heavy fire, and, after returning to the head of his battalion, was himself desperately wounded.

Ensign H. C. Frazier, U.S.N., ran forward to rescue a wounded man, and in doing so he was so exposed that the fire of his own men was temporarily suspended for fear of hitting him. He returned at once to his position in line.

Ensign E. O. McDonnell, U.S.N., Brigade Signal Officer, posted on the roof of the Terminal Hotel on landing, established a signal station there, and personally, day and night, maintained communication between the troops and the ships. At this exposed post he was continually under fire. One man was killed and three wounded at his side during the two days' fighting. He showed extraordinary heroism and striking courage, and maintained his station in the highest degree of efficiency. All signals got through largely due to his heroic devotion to duty.

Chief Btsn. John McCloy, in addition to his commendation for "Eminent and conspicuous service in battle," is deserving of recognition for "Extraordinary heroism in battle." During the engagement of the launches under his command he was shot through the thigh, but refused to leave his post of duty until the conflict had ceased on the following day.

Surgeon Langhorne is commended by his regimental commander for showing extraordinary heroism in battle by carrying a wounded man from in front of the Naval Academy while under heavy fire.

In addition to the above whom I have mentioned for their conduct in battle, the commander of the 3d Regiment in his report mentions the following officers for assisting wounded while under fire:

Comdr. H. E. Yarnell, U.S.N.,
Lieut. Comdr. J. Lannon, U.S.N.,
Lieut. I. C. Johnson, U.S.N.,
Ensign H. C. Frazier, U.S.N.,
Ensign D. R. Lee, U.S.N.,
Ensign L. A. Davidson, U.S.N.

In the reports of brigade and regimental commanders a list of other officers and men has been mentioned praising them for courage and devotion to duty in general, and this praise might well apply to all officers of the landing force. The resourcefulness, courage and devotion to duty of all officers of the landing force was everything that could be desired, and reflected the highest credit upon our naval service.

F. F. FLETCHER.

Of the report of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., as to the capture of Vera Cruz, as given out by the Navy Department, the New York Tribune says: "It is a succinct account of what naval officers consider an admirably conducted engagement. Portions of Admiral Fletcher's report, for some unknown reason, appear to have been suppressed. Both have to do with Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commanding the British warships at Vera Cruz. The first paragraph about Admiral Cradock, which the Department suppresses, is that he complained, when informed that the Americans were about to land, that Admiral Fletcher had promised to give him ample notice of any movement, and that this had not been done. Consequently, he said, he would stay inside the harbor, keeping the cruiser Essex where she was and taking his chances of getting hit by stray bullets. The second reference to Admiral Cradock was merely that he came aboard Admiral Fletcher's flagship and asked for permission to send the cruiser Berwick to Puerto Mexico. This was readily granted. Another suppressed portion of the report reveals that Admiral Fletcher was prepared to make the attack on Mexico more general than merely the occupation of Vera Cruz. At 9:40 on the morning of the first day of fighting he instructed Commander Cone to make the battleship Utah

ready to proceed on signal at full speed to Puerto Mexico. The purpose of this precaution is not revealed."

ENLISTED MEN PRAISED.

The following is the report, somewhat briefed, of Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., concerning the conduct of certain enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps at the taking of Vera Cruz—on April 21, 1914, unless otherwise noted. The name of the commissioned officer appearing in parentheses at the end of each report is that of the officer immediately in command of particular detachments who made the recommendation for honorable mention of his subordinate.

RECOMMENDED FOR MEDALS OF HONOR.

The enlisted men whose names follow are recommended by Admiral Fletcher for medals of honor and a gratuity for extraordinary heroism in battle under Article 3661 (2) Navy Regulations:

H. N. Nickerson, B.M., 2d cl. (Utah)
was slightly wounded three times, and after first aid had been applied, took charge of a squad that built an advanced barricade under fire. He then occupied a dangerous position at the corner of Zaragoza and San Miguel streets; was again wounded three times, two shots shattering his left leg; has since had leg amputated close to the hip. His grit after having been wounded and the courage he displayed when his later wounds made it necessary to carry him to the rear, was an inspiration to all who saw him. (Lieutenant Castle.)

A. De Somer, C.T.C. (Utah)
was placed in charge of a small squad of men and stationed at a corner, subject to a severe fire from buildings along Avenida Landero y Cos, and after several hours of well directed fire he silenced it. On April 22 when a general advance began, he was sent ahead to locate and silence fire from snipers. Being an excellent marksman and notably cool, he was especially selected for this work. Later, when two sections of artillery were sent to join Captain Anderson's command, he performed similar services and was almost continually under direct fire from snipers. His services in this connection were of more value than a whole squad. (Lieutenant Castle.)

J. G. Harner, B.M., 2d cl. (Florida).
On April 21 about 12:30 p.m. Ensign G. M. Lowry in command of 1st Co., Florida Battalion, at Custom House, called for volunteers to go into an alley way, down which a heavy fire was being directed by the enemy from Oriente Hotel. Harner responded with four others and finally succeeded in dislodging the enemy. J. F. Schumacher, Cox., one of the volunteers, was killed. Previous to this time Harner occupied a position alongside Custom House wall from which he, with accuracy and coolness, killed the crew of a Mexican machine gun, operating in front of the Naval Academy. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

G. Cregan, Cox. (Florida)
H. C. Beasley, Seaman (Florida)
L. C. Sennett, Seaman (Florida)
received like mention for participation in this exploit. It is added that when Schumacher was hit in the head, Cregan endeavored to check the flow of blood with his left hand while he continued firing with his right. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

P. A. Decker, B.M., 2d cl. (Florida)
after Ensign Lowry had called for volunteers, took up a position in their rear about ten yards. A Mexican soldier who had been hiding behind boxes in the open warehouse rose up and was aiming his piece at Ensign Lowry and the five volunteers, when Decker diverted his attention to himself and shot him. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

C. F. Bishop, Q.M., 2d cl. (Florida)
J. A. Walsh, Seaman (Florida)
C. L. Nordseick, O.S. (Florida)
F. J. Schnepel, O.S. (Florida)
These four men were in the signal squad under Ensign McDonnell; were on roof of Terminal Hotel from 11:30 a.m. April 21, till sunset and returned there at daylight the 22d. Near them a marine was killed, an electrician seriously wounded and one of the party (Nordseick) was wounded. Notwithstanding constant fire and their unusually exposed position, they were not diverted from their extremely important duty of keeping unbroken and efficient communication by signals with the Prairie. (Captain Rush.)

CONSPICUOUS ACTS OF VALOR.

The following enlisted men are mentioned by Admiral Fletcher for having performed conspicuous acts of valor, under Article 707 (6), Navy Regulations:

N. Drustrup, C.T.C. (Utah)
was in command of second section, 3d Company; was in charge of an advanced barricade under a heavy fire and displayed utmost ability as a leader of men; by his marked composure and courage, exerted a great steadying influence on the men around him. (Lieutenant Castle.)

W. B. Weeks, O.S. (Utah)
one of the youngest men of his company; after a section had broken into the customs warehouse, they were suddenly exposed to a severe fire at close range from the Oriente Hotel and roof. He was one of the leaders in returning this fire and set an example for others. (Lieutenant Castle.)

B. Berton, B.M., 2d cl. (Utah)
with M. Hutchinson, Seaman, occupied an advanced position exposed to fire from the old market, Hotels Buena Vista and Oriente and nearby buildings, while scouting. His work was of special value in locating the established positions of the Mexicans. (Lieutenant Castle.)

F. N. C. Overall, B.M., 1st cl. (Utah)
during night of April 21, with a squad of three men occupied Benito Juarez Light Tower, under fire, and later patrolled the surrounding roofs in the darkness, preventing a surprise attack. Service of special value. (Lieutenant Castle.)

F. E. Norman, Cox. (Utah)
with R. E. England and Copeland and two or three others occupied rear of roof of Hotel Mexico under a severe fire from church tower, Diligencias and Universal Hotels, and tower of Municipal Building. Three were wounded here in about ten minutes. Norman's example under trying conditions, and his well directed fire, prevented any slackening of our own fire. (Lieutenant Castle.)

J. Dermody, B.M., 2d cl. (Utah)
led a squad to the roof of the Custom House and succeeded in silencing fire from roof of Hotel Oriente and houses in that block. His work was particularly effective. (Lieutenant Castle.)

J. G. Smith, F., 2d cl. (Utah)
was with the Benét Mercier gun detachment. These guns did not have tripod mounts, and the small struts fitted were not suitable for use in the streets. Smith, finding that under these conditions the guns were ineffective, fired the gun from his shoulder, and rendered valuable service. This has never before been done to my knowledge. (Lieutenant Castle.)

A. J. Fogarty, G.M., 3d cl. (Utah)
led a squad which relieved Florida's squad on top of old Custom House; later battered down doors of public library under fire, and occupied the old light tower; greatly assisted in silencing the fire from snipers. (Lieutenant Castle.)

H. C. Shipman, C.P. (Utah)
was especially noticed for his calm and deliberate bearing while alone engaged in returning the direct fire of three or four Mexicans who had his range. (Lieutenant Castle.)

W. S. Glynn, Seaman (Florida)
S. Neukom, Seaman (Florida)
R. A. Duryea, Seaman (Florida)
C. D. Cameron, O.S. (Florida)
were members of machine guns' crew under E. Wertman; assisted in operating gun under heavy fire; helped to shift barrel of gun. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

R. Semple, C.T.C. (Florida)
was in command of second section, 2d Company, under En-

sign Wilkinson, U.S.N.; stationed on roof of Post Office under a continuous and heavy fire. Semple controlled the fire of his men with great coolness and precision and succeeded in clearing roofs of hotels fronting on the Plaza Constitution of the enemy; was at all times exposed to fire of the enemy. Pointsett, Seaman, was killed there and Anderson, J. A., Cox, was wounded. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

G. E. Bancroft, Seaman (New Hampshire) picked up a wounded man and carried him to nearby house under heavy fire from Naval Academy. Fire being opened upon him from this house, he called for assistance, stationed himself in front of house and kept down fire from it with his own weapons until wounded man was carried to the rear. He promptly returned to the firing line. (Captain Anderson.)

B. W. Claggett, H.A., 1st cl. (Florida) without orders seized a stretcher and with Pvt. Lee Mahr, U.S.M.C., ran to assistance of two marines who had just been shot; exhibited coolness, courage, and fine judgment; was constantly on firing line for two days and nights and showed no fatigue. (Captain Rush.)

Harry Smith, B.M., 2d cl. (New Hampshire) showed a good example of courage to the men of his piece; was assiduous in instructing men in proper handling of piece while under heavy fire. At times, due to the intense heat, the men appeared to become exhausted dragging the heavy piece over railroad tracks and through soft earth. I personally noticed this petty officer urging and assisting and making light of the difficulties. (Lieutenant Grady.)

R. Holloway, G.M., 1st cl. (New Hampshire) acted in a cool and courageous manner; replaced and secured an extractor pin; overhauled the firing pin; worked coolly and rapidly so that little time was lost. This was done under a heavy fire. (Lieutenant Grady.)

P. W. Green, G.M., 3d cl. (South Carolina) is recommended for exceptionally excellent pointing; piece was under heavy fire.

F. E. Jorgensen, Seaman (Vermont) showed great skill and coolness in service of field gun; placed first aid bandage on a wounded man while under fire.

E. Bent, B.M., 1st cl., and W. E. Stevens, Sea. (New Jersey) recommended for especially cool and courageous conduct at their pieces while subject to heavy fire. This piece on being fired would be driven a considerable distance to the rear. These men would catch and hold the gun carriage, thus acting as a brake, and return carriage and gun to firing position; done under a heavy fire. (Lieutenant Grady.)

MARINE CORPS.

Sergeant Miller, Corporal Edwards, in connection with the fighting of these two days, I should like to mention Sergeant Miller and Corporal Edwards for the brave, cool manner in which they handled the Colt guns under their charge. Corporal Edwards continued to serve his gun after two men had been wounded and one killed in his vicinity. (Major Berkeley, U.S.M.C.)

Other men of the Marine Corps mentioned for conspicuous valor, as noted further on in the report, are 1st Sgt. John H. Fay, Pvts. Mike Cohen, Lee Mahr and James C. Leddick.

SHIPS' BOATS ENGAGED.

Admiral Fletcher's report adds:

In the fight between the steamers and Mexicans on April 21, the following boats were engaged: First and second steamers of the Florida and the second steamer of the Utah. Chief Btsn. J. McCloy was in command. Btsn. F. Schultz was in command of the Utah steamer. During the action McCloy, on the Florida's first steamer, was shot in the right leg; no other person on this boat was injured. A shot went through the small conning tower forward, but did no damage; two shots went through the superstructure; one wrecking a valve, allowed steam to escape and placed the boat temporarily out of commission; but the engineer went below and ran the engine. Mr. McCloy went aboard the Utah's steamer and sent the first steamer to the Prairie for repairs. The first steamer fired about forty shots from her one-pounder before she retired. The second steamer was struck twice, one shot going through the engine room skylight, which was raised, and one through the hull, but did no damage and no one was wounded. On the second steamer of the Utah, the gun pointer firing the one-pounder was shot through both thighs; has since died. The loader was shot through the throat but is recovering. The boat suffered no damage. (Lieutenant Howze.)

CONSPICUOUS ACTS OF VALOR, BOAT CREWS.

In connection with the above action, while all the men in it are deserving of praise in the same manner as the entire landing force, the following men are selected for mention for conspicuous acts of valor:

W. J. Genereux, Cox., Florida; J. Mueller, Cox., Florida; F. F. Smalley, Cox., Utah; S. D. Barr, Ch. Yeo., Florida; G. Brodbeck, C.G.M., Florida; C. R. Harshberger, Sea., Utah 1st cl., Florida; R. N. Ash, F., 1st cl., Florida; J. B. Mc (killed); F. Nantz, O.S., Utah (wounded); A. Van Kamp, F., Donald, F., 1st cl., Florida.

A. O'Neill, C.B.M. (Arkansas) in absence of Ensign W. A. Richardson was in charge of 3-inch field piece. At the corner of San Francisco, Canal street, and Zaragoza street, where our greatest resistance was encountered and when we were receiving a heavy cross-fire, quickly got his field piece into action, setting a fine example of bravery; soon silenced the opposition. (Lieutenant Commander Keating.)

H. H. Roloff, Cox. (Arkansas) in face of sharp cross-fire from roof tops along San Francisco Canal street, brought his squad out to defend street crossing, leading the way, until ordered behind shelter. (Lieutenant Commander Keating.)

J. J. McLaughlin, B.M., 2d cl. (Utah) was in charge of a squad that battered in doors of Hotel Mexico; with Seaman England led the way to the roof; were fired upon from head of stairs. After gaining roof was under fire from church dome, Diligencias Hotel, and tower of Municipal Building. Later was in charge of a squad under a fire that could not be located for about an hour. He set an excellent example. (Lieutenant Castle.)

R. E. England, Seaman (Utah) was with McLaughlin; was an example to others of his squad; until relieved by Seaman Ireland, was at top of stairway to prevent firing from below; he was subject to a continual fire, every shot shattering the glass, wall, and roof around him. (Lieutenant Castle.)

E. Wertman, G.M., 1st cl. (Florida) was in charge of a machine gun at crossing of Avenida Morelos and Benito Juarez when firing commenced, under constant fire and from three directions, with no protection; calmly operated his gun and directed the fire, killing many of the enemy. This gun and its crew were under continual fire from 11:45 to 2 p.m. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

Mike Cohen, Pvt., U.S.M.C. with Pvt. J. E. Leddick left his cover with a stretcher and rescued Pvt. A. G. Ebel, who was lying wounded under a heavy fire. Showed conspicuous coolness, courage and good judgment. (Captain Rush.)

J. E. Leddick, Pvt., U.S.M.C. was with Private Cohen and showed conspicuous coolness, courage and good judgment. (Captain Rush.)

J. H. Hendrickson, H.A., 1st cl. (Prairie) Lee Mahr, Pvt., U.S.M.C. left cover on the firing line, ran with stretcher, and removed Private Percy under a heavy fire; returned at once to their places on the line. (Captain Rush.)

DEVOTION IN LINE OF DUTY.

The following named men exhibited devotion in the line of duty in the action of April 21-22:

J. A. Anderson, Cox. (Florida) wounded in neck while firing from roof of Post Office; refused to leave and kept up his fire until ordered to a first aid station by Ensign Wilkinson; returned as soon as wound was dressed and resumed firing. (Lieutenant Wainwright.)

R. G. Hart, O.S. (New Hampshire) J. W. Hawkins, O.S. (New Hampshire) E. J. Cantwell, O.S. (New Hampshire) are especially commended for using their pieces with good effect after being wounded; were able to rejoin after receiving medical attention. (Lieut. I. C. Johnson.)

S. Clay, O.S. (Vermont) was twice wounded in the forearm during engagement in front of Naval Academy; ordered to the rear, assisted another man dangerously wounded; refused attendance other than a first aid dressing, returned immediately and continued handling and firing during remainder of the day, although suffering great pain. Two days afterward while battery was entrenched at Las Cocas, this boy was discovered to have escaped from the hospital and found his way out to the battery; was sent back under guard. (Lieutenant Grady.)

D. J. Reilly, B.M., 1st cl. (Arkansas) was firing one of the Colt guns and although wounded made no report of his injury until hostilities had ceased; remained at his post rendering efficient service. (Lieutenant Commander Keating.)

The following named men showed extraordinary resource and ability under fire, Article 707 (6) Naval Instructions:

G. Bradley, C.G.M. (Utah) rendered efficient service under fire, while in charge of the ammunition party and special details. His work was of special value and relieved the officers of all care in attending to matters relative to supplies. (Lieutenant Castle.)

First Sergeant Fay, U.S.M.C. having but one lieutenant in the company, acted as both first sergeant and a company officer, relieving me of much detail and being most helpful on all occasions. I recommend that he be considered when another sergeant major is to be appointed. (Captain Dyer, U.S.M.C.)

The following named men carried wounded men from the firing line, themselves being under fire:

J. P. Cush, B.M., 1st cl. (New Hampshire) E. Tyburec, O.S. (South Carolina) J. H. Risacher, B.M., 2d cl. (New Hampshire) picked up and carried wounded man from in front of Naval Academy to a place of safety, under heavy fire; returned to their position on firing line. (Captain Anderson.)

J. Svenson, G.M., 1st cl. (Arkansas) was member of the Colt's gun crew and when W. L. Watson, O.S., was killed, rushed out in midst of heavy fire, picked up Watson, and unaided brought him to shelter. (Lieutenant Commander Keating.)

SECRETARY GARRISON TO CLASS OF '14, U.S.M.A.

In the address of Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, before the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy, at West Point, on June 12, the Secretary after a few words of introduction said:

"The American Army has become the all-around handy man of the Government. I do not suppose that even you who are in and of the Army have had brought home to you the extent to which this is so; and I feel sure that the country does not realize it at all. You may be called upon at any time to do any kind of service in any part of the world, and if you would not fall below the standard your fellows have set you must be ready and you must do it, and you must do it well. Consider for a moment some of the things the Army has done in the brief period of my incumbency—since March 4, 1913.

"In that month disastrous floods inundated vast areas of territory in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana. The local communities had neither the means nor the machinery to handle the situation. The Army was called upon. It went wherever there was danger to life or health or property, and it saved and safeguarded and rescued. By its grasp and coolness it brought order out of chaos, and by its knowledge and ability it brought not only succor, but hope. The entire sanitation of certain communities was taken over, and widespread, devastating epidemics were prevented. Nearly \$700,000 was expended by the Army in this fight against the unruly forces of nature.

"In the same month the city of Omaha, Neb., was visited by a tornado. On a path five miles wide, directly through the residential portion of that city, it plowed its way, carrying wreck, disaster and dismay in its train. One hundred and fifty people were killed and hundreds were injured—1,700 houses were wrecked and 3,300 families were rendered homeless. The community, as can well be imagined, was appalled and stricken numb. At Fort Omaha, five miles away from the city, was a small detachment of troops. The commanding officer, with that ever ready quality that I love to think characterizes our officers, immediately led his men to the scene—took complete charge—gathered up the dead and guarded them—rescued the injured and tended them—put an instant stop to all lawlessness and looting—and restored to normality a community that had been well nigh torn up by the roots. And then when all was done he wrote a modest, matter-of-fact recital of the duty and the manner of doing it, and marched his men back to their barracks.

"That same spring there was a flood in a little place called Peachtree, Ala.; and as a result some people were drowned, others were injured and large suffering ensued. The Medical Department of the Army immediately was despatched to the scene. A temporary hospital, tents and other necessary supplies were sent there, the injured were cared for, the destitute were relieved, and the situation was kept in hand until the customary life of the community could be resumed.

"In July of 1913 forest fires at Mount Tamalpais, Cal., and in the Carmel Valley of that state, got beyond all possibility of local control, and the Army was called upon. More than two thousand men and officers were despatched, and after days of battling against the flames the fire was subdued, and what might have been an appalling disaster was averted.

"Later in the same summer fires in the Adirondack Mountains which had been burning for three weeks finally succumbed to the efforts of troops sent there for that purpose.

"During all this time on the 1,200 miles of border which separates our country from the Republic of Mexico there were several thousands of our men and officers doing a duty as difficult to do well as any that can be given to men to do.

"Across the border antagonists in arms were constantly clashing in sight and shot distance of our men. Friends and supporters of the respective sides were constantly seeking to use our territory as a means of refitting or outfitting hostile expeditions. Fierce passions were aroused on each side of the line. There was need for constant, ceaseless watchfulness and calmness. A slight

mistake—a small indiscretion—would have had momentous consequences. And yet no such thing happened.

"The discipline of character—the self-restraint of training and the ability and intelligence of our men—met every emergency and passed through every test with an unblemished record.

"Is not that something to be proud of? Does not that speak in loud and clear tones to our people? Do they not see the significance of such a display?

"An Army ready for action—yes; a fighting force if fighting is necessary—yes; but at all times a body of strong, calm, resourceful, self-restrained men, doing fine things in a fine way.

"On the 23d of April of this year the President ordered that a brigade of troops be sent to Vera Cruz; and on the 24th of April they left Galveston, and landed at Vera Cruz on the 28th. Since that time not only has that little body done all the guard and other military duty which fell to their lot, but they have performed every civil function of that community. They are the mayor, the police force, the street cleaners and the tax collectors. They are administering justice and safeguarding the rights of citizens and of property. The machinery runs so smoothly and so little fuss is made about it that I should be surprised if many citizens do not express astonishment upon learning what we are doing and what we have done there.

"In the month of April a long-existing strike in the state of Colorado got beyond the control of the state authorities and it became necessary to despatch the national troops there. On the 29th of April the first troops arrived in that state, and these, with others sent later, aggregate about 1,500 officers and men. Here again the resourcefulness, and cool courage, and the fine ability of our Army is demonstrated. Coming into a community aroused to the highest pitch by fierce passions, they handled the matter with such care and patience and fairness that there has been no outbreak since their arrival. A very difficult duty very well done.

"And now in conclusion a word as to why the Army is thus capable. As nearly as it can be summed up in one word, it is because of character. Character, you know, is the mark made by the tool of the graver. Our characters are the result of the marks made upon us by the attrition with the hard facts and experiences of life. The Army officer starts off with an education and a spirit. He learns to control others by learning self-control. He learns that no orderly government is possible unless the citizen exercises self-control and to submit to proper discipline. He learns to do whatever he is set to do, and to do it with all that is in him. He learns to take orders and carry them out, and to give orders and insist upon obedience. And, finally, he learns that in no rank of life and in no field of endeavor can any man do better or go further than in his own, where his motto always has been and always will be—Honor, valor and vigor."

7TH N.Y. REVIEWED AT WEST POINT.

A memorable event in the history of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and also the U.S. Military Academy, was the visit of the 7th Regiment, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, to West Point on Saturday, June 6, where the command was reviewed by Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art., U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S.M.A. The regiment made a most magnificent showing, and received unstinted praise from all sides. It was the first time that any National Guard command has been reviewed on the historic grounds of West Point, and the event attracted some 8,000 persons, including quite a number of officers of the Army, who were the guests of the regiment, and a number of officers of various organizations of the National Guard who were former members of the 7th and are enrolled in its veteran organization. Nature looked its best, the day was simply perfect, and those present witnessed a rare treat. It was an especially interesting event to the cadets of the Military Academy, who were excused from duty in the afternoon, to see the review by New York's best drilled regiment, and to the officers on duty at West Point and their families, who were afforded an opportunity to compare the work of both organizations.

The idea of having the regiment visit West Point originated with Capt. George Vidmer, Cav., U.S.A., adjutant of the U.S.M.A., and Capt. Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword at the Military Academy; when these officers talked with Colonel Townsley about the project that officer was heartily in favor of it, and sent a formal invitation to Colonel Appleton to take his command to West Point. The latter gladly accepted on behalf of the 7th and invited Colonel Townsley to review. Besides the military ceremonies there was an exciting ball game, and points of interest were visited about the post, in addition to some of the buildings.

With that careful attention to detail which always marks events the 7th takes part in, a committee of activities and veterans arranged for the trip. This committee consisted of Capt. W. G. Schuyler, Q.M.; Capt. J. Weston Myers, commissary; Lieut. F. D. Clark, treasurer, and H. D. Freeland, Austin E. Pressinger and Archer V. Pancoast, veteran associates. The steamer Washington Irving was specially chartered for the active and veteran members and their friends. Nearly 4,000 persons were aboard and there was ample room for all. The regiment boarded the steamer from specially chartered trolleys at 129th street, each company having a specially assigned station on a deck reserved for the regiment. A guard, under command of Capt. Robert Mazet, as officer of the day, assisted by Lieut. F. X. O'Connor and Lieut. Robert A. Byrns, directed passengers to the decks assigned to them. There was not the slightest confusion aboard, and Quartermaster Schuyler and his assistants handled the arrangements in a masterly manner, as did Commissary Myers in the matter of serving rations, and Adjutant De Witt C. Falls in issuing orders and instructions. A special room was reserved for officers of the Army and their ladies on the hurricane deck forward. During the delightful trip the regimental band furnished music, and many old friends renewed greetings. Among the many veterans of the 7th aboard was Abraham Garrison, ex-Company B, who joined the regiment in February, 1859, and served in the Civil War. He enjoyed himself as much as the youngest recruit on board. Dr. Beyer, ex-Company K, was another of the many old-timers, who declared he would not have stayed ashore with a broken leg.

Adjutant Vidmer, representing Colonel Townsley, was on the dock to meet the regiment, and also to escort Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, U.S.A., and party to the parade. Colonel Townsley and staff met the regiment on the hill.

As the 7th, under command of Colonel Appleton, the men wearing gray coats and white trousers, marched on the parade, with its beautiful mantle of green, flanked partly by fine old trees, it presented a beautiful picture, and many expressions of admiration could be heard about the reviewing point. The regiment marched with perfect step, each of the twelve companies having twenty solid files. In addition to the companies of rifles, there were the machine-gun company, the mounted scouts and the ambulance company. The battalion commanders were Majors Robert McLean, Francis G. Landon and James E. Schuyler. After the regiment formed line it rendered a handsome present arms to Colonel Townsley, who, with a staff consisting of Lieut. Col. M. F. Smith, Capt. George Vidmer and Capt. Frank B. Watson, inspected the regiment, escorted by Colonel Appleton's staff, after which the regiment passed in review. The cadets, who were lined up back of the point of review, as the companies passed gave their famous long corps yell: "Rah, Rah, Ray; Rah, Rah, Ray; West Point, West Point; Army, Ray, Ray, Ray; Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah; West Point, West Point; 7th Regiment, 7th Regiment, 7th Regiment."

After the ball game between the cadet team and one from the regiment, in which the cadets scored a great victory by 12 to 4, the regiment was assembled for evening parade, which was another magnificent ceremony. The command then marched to the boat with the general wish that it appear at West Point again.

Among the many on board the steamer from the Army, who were highly appreciative of the courtesies extended by the 7th, were: Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, Col. A. Cronkrite and wife, Majors E. O. Sarratt and R. S. Abernethy, Lieut. Philip Mathews and a number of ladies, Col. Lotus Niles, W. A. Simpson, W. G. Haan and Mrs. Haan, L. M. Maus and Mrs. Maus, and J. S. Mallory and Mrs. Mallory; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage and Asa Bird Gardiner, Majors W. Weigel and H. H. Bandholtz, Major and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford; Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, David H. Biddle and Mrs. Biddle, Harry J. Watson, Ernest R. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, James B. Mitchell, P. P. Bishop and wife, O. G. Collins and wife, H. L. Steele and wife, G. H. Patterson and wife, A. J. Cooper and wife, C. L. Fenton and wife, M. A. Cross and wife, Harrison S. Kerrick, J. W. Beacham, George H. White, G. H. Scott and wife, William B. Baker and A. H. Scott; Lieut. T. L. Crystal, C. J. Mettler and wife, W. K. Drum and wife, H. B. Stanton. Others present included Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Col. W. C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne and H. S. Clarke, Capt. John N. Golding, Capt. E. H. James, Lieut. Lester R. Walton and Capt. F. D. Tansley, N.G.N.Y. Among the many who went to West Point by automobile or conveyance other than the Washington Irving were Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Col. and Mrs. O. B. Bridgman, Capt. H. C. Du Val, Col. H. H. Rogers, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Edward P. King and John B. W. Corey, U.S.A.

AIDS, COMMANDANTS OF NAVAL STATIONS.

The Court of Claims has just announced an interesting decision construing the provision of the pay statute of 1908, allowing additional pay as aids to rear admirals at the rate of \$150 per annum for aids to rear admirals of the junior nine, and at the rate of \$200 per annum to those of the senior nine. Lieut. Max M. Frucht, U.S.N., was ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and on Nov. 1, 1910, report to the commandant for duty. He was by the commandant "assigned to duty as aid to the commandant, captain of the yard, and also as engineer officer of the yard." Messrs. King and King presented the case to the Court on behalf of Lieutenant Frucht, claiming the duty performed was that provided for by Section 1469 of the Revised Statutes, which section forms the basis of Article 1567 of the Navy Regulations, edition of 1909. This position was sustained by the court in a very clear statement of opinion, delivered by Judge Barney. He notes that the statute provides that the Secretary may, in his discretion, "detail a line officer to act as the aid or executive of the commanding officer of a vessel or naval station," and that Navy Regulations provides that "there shall be detailed at each navy yard or station, as aid or executive officer to the commandant, a line officer." Construing this together, he adds, it would appear that the Secretary had exercised his discretion so as to provide for an aid or executive officer to the commandant at each naval station. If the commandant happens to be a rear admiral, such aid will be entitled to the additional pay provided by the act, and if the commandant happens to be an officer of inferior rank he will not be entitled to such additional pay. "This construction may make the statutes and regulation in question somewhat incongruous, and yet there may be naval stations of such importance as to demand an officer of the highest rank as commandant, and who will require the services of an aid who would be called upon to discharge duties of a personal character in addition to the executive duties provided by Regulation 1568. A like incongruity appears in regard to aids for rear admirals while afloat. A rear admiral in command of a squadron is entitled to an aid who would receive the extra pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, while a captain exercising the same command would not be so entitled."

It is urged by the defendants that the claimant was never lawfully detailed to serve as aid to Rear Admiral Young, for the reason that the detail of aids must be made by the Secretary of the Navy, while in the case of the claimant he was detailed by the commandant of the navy yard. Article 1567, Navy Regulations, provides, however, that there shall be detailed at each navy yard or station as aid or executive officer to the commandant, a line officer. This would seem to imply that the Secretary authorized the commandant to make such selection, after the assignment to him of an officer of proper rank.

In the case of Miller v. United States, the order assigning Miller to service with Commodore Kautz was in the same language as the detail by the Secretary in this case, and he was afterwards detailed as aid by Commodore (afterwards Rear Admiral) Kautz. The question of the sufficiency of such detail as aid was not raised, and such sufficiency was assumed.

It is also contended by the defendants that the aids to commanding officers of vessels of war and navy yards are not aids to rear admirals within the meaning of the act, and an ingenious argument is made to show this. Judge Barney says in conclusion: "We fully appreciate this lack of harmony in the statutes and Navy Regulations as to aids to rear admirals, but where the language of the statute is so plain and unambiguous as in this case we do not feel authorized to go beyond it for construction."

In a decision announced contemporaneously with this

opinion, but without any formal opinion in support of it, in the case of Rear Admiral Clifford H. West, the court held the law to be the same previously to the passage of the Act of 1908, when the pay of aids to rear admirals was governed by the statutes and regulations with reference to the pay of aids to major generals of the Army under the Personnel Act of 1899.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The following admissions to membership have been reported by the several state commanderies to national headquarters of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War during the past fiscal year:

New York—Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Whitall, U.S.A., Capt. Charles Roscoe Howland, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Rhineland Waldo, U.S.A., Col. John G. Eddy, U.S.V., Major Charles E. P. Babcock, U.S.V., Major and Surg. Lewis K. Neff, U.S.V., Capt. William H. Hayward, Ernest E. Jannicky, Frank Conklin Murphy, James Plunkett and Andrew Derrom, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. James A. Lynch, John Hendrickson and Christopher Johnston, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. and A.A. Surg. George M. Muren, U.S.A., Lieut. and A.A. Surg. John H. Grant, U.S.A., 2d Lieut. Ezra C. Chacey, Thomas F. Keogh, Oscar Leo Foley, James Fenimore Cooper and Thomas J. Dooley, U.S.V. Junior members: Mr. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, Jr., son of Capt. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, U.S.V.; Cadet Joseph Dale Herron, son of Lieut. Joseph A. Herron, U.S.V.

Massachusetts—Capt. Walter F. Walker, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. William J. Casey, U.S.V., 2d Lieut. Charles H. Robbins, U.S.V., Ensign Edgar T. White, U.S.N.

Pennsylvania—Capt. Oscar T. Taylor, Capt. Theodore R. LaMotte, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Francis Randolph Packard, 2d Lieut. James A. G. Campbell, Benjamin A. Peacock and William J. Smyth, all U.S.V. Junior member: Mr. William D. Randle, son of Comdr. William D. Randle, U.S.N.

Illinois—Capt. Charles S. Baxter, Edwin Elmer Leonard and Frederick W. Laas, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. Andrew E. Ericson, U.S.V., 2d Lieut. Ben R. Hall, Patrick J. Ratigan and Frank U. Adams, U.S.V.

California—Capt. Herbert Choyinski, U.S.V. Connecticut—Capt. Thomas F. Rockwell, U.S.V. Ohio—Major Charles F. Cramer, U.S.V.

District of Columbia—Col. John L. Clem and Clarence A. Stedman, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Richard J. Donnelly, U.S.V., 2d Lieut. Charles O. Pierson, U.S.V., Chaplain George F. Dudley, U.S.V., Capt. Edward John Dorn, U.S.N., retired, Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., Ensign Henry H. Ward, U.S.N., 1st Lieut. Bernard H. Camden, U.S.R.C.S., 1st Lieut. C. W. Cairns, U.S.R.C.S. Junior member: Major Joseph F. Hodgson, N.G.D.C., nephew of Capt. F. S. Hodgson, U.S.V.

Michigan—Lieut. Col. J. J. Crittenden, U.S.A., retired, 1st Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, U.S.A., Major William G. Latimer, U.S.V., Capt. Frank D. Buckingham, U.S.V., Capt. and Asst. Surg. Odillion S. Weed, U.S.V., 2d Lieut. William R. Downey, U.S.V. Junior member: Mr. William Colburn Standish, son of Ensign F. D. Standish, U.S.V.

Texas—Col. Charles J. Crane, U.S.A., 2d Lieut. Edward J. Blaine, U.S.V.

REVERIES OF A MAN-O-WAR'S MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The complete change of environment enforced at entry into the Service is a military necessity. The one now demanded involves the personal liberties on the social side of their life of individuals who have already consecrated their lives to the service of their country, and is not such a military necessity.

Admitted that total abstinence of all officers and enlisted men of the Navy is a much to be desired ideal; admitted that total abstinence of the entire commissioned and enlisted personnel might improve them mentally, morally, physically and professionally, and increase the efficiency of the Service as a whole—the doubt would still remain as to whether prohibition would bring about the desired improvement without serious consequent disadvantages that would more than counterbalance the good desired.

Originality of movement, a wealth of individual resource and spontaneous initiative will be invaluable factors in the wartime efficiency of the country's fighting men. I maintain that that kind of personality must be developed in the intervals of peace in order to be in existence when needed. And it cannot be developed under too paternal a code of personal conduct enforced from military headquarters.

It may be said here that the recorder of these reveries is himself a total abstainer, and has been for years. Not only does he not drink any intoxicants, but he does not even use tobacco. He is no sinner turned saint, nor a reformed drunkard, although he has smoked, chewed and tasted of all the various wines and liquors, but he has given them all up years since from a motive of principle. Yet he is inclined to agree with that splendid Harvard psychologist, Hugo Münsterberg, who some half dozen years ago in a magazine article shocked the effeminate men and women of the country by opposing prohibition on the psychological grounds that perhaps the inhibitory benefits of moderate drinking, or an occasional intoxication even, were greater than the harm done.

Is it not the highest wisdom, the wisdom of highest ethics in fact, to say that "Enforced virtue is no virtue at all, but on the contrary may be the veriest vice?"

At any rate, a great deal of weight should be given the opinion of matured, intelligent, forceful men of years of experience in the Navy on this subject before promulgating any such drastic order as is contemplated. And this is said with all knowledge of the wealth of medical testimony on the ravages of alcohol on the human system, nervous, physical and spiritual.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of this "order of prohibition" is that enlisted men are not allowed to have a "wine mess" or "beer ration" aboard ship, and officers should in this, as in all other respects, be examples to the enlisted men.

As to this it may be repeated here that many excellent individuals in all Services, and in the commissioned as well as enlisted personnel, doubt the ultimate benefits to the men and to the Services of the too paternal handling of this item of personal liberty of enlisted men.

An article in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several months ago treated of this subject with regard to the enlisted personnel of the Navy, and suggested a method whereby the misguided efforts of the W.C.T.U. and their sympathizers, which really from

the broadest standpoint have failed of their purpose, can be replaced with a system that will be an improvement.

It must be remembered at all times that a naval vessel or a shore station is the home of the officers and men attached thereto, and not merely their workshop, as so many outside the Service seem to think, and as is the case in civil life.

True it is that we want no element of caste in the Navy—it is a world-wide commented fact that the U.S. Navy is a most democratic institution—but the removal of differences between officers and enlisted men should be in the line of greater freedom for the latter rather than greater restriction for the former.

There is another thing to be considered in this connection which seems to have been lost sight of. And that is that when this thing of paternalism is carried too far those subject to it lose respect for the higher-ups or the system enforcing it. The youngsters of the Navy coming into the Service either as enlisted men or cadets, when their restrictions are extended so far as to deprive them of smoking privileges, for instance, invariably resent such refined authority and they smoke clandestinely or surreptitiously. This inevitably reacts in a greater or less degree of indifference to all law and authority—a reaction to be wholly avoided in a military organization if at all possible.

And the same reaction is very probable with the officers of the Service under the prohibition order. Isn't it much better to have a reasonable amount of authoritative restraint well respected, as well as properly complied with, than to have a very exhaustive system of such restraints neither respected nor complied with except under compulsion?

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The business point of view is being taken up in many professions. Efficiency is being studied and tried out upon long established practices. Let us apply these two ideas to the military profession.

Under the present conditions we take over four years to train the average enlisted man, so we figure his cost as a trained soldier at \$2,000. Can we cut down this time and still train the man to be an efficient soldier? The answer to this is "Yes." Enlist your man for one year, and in that year teach him four things, both theoretically and practically, and you will have as efficient a soldier as though you had put four years on him.

These four things are: (a) Just enough drill to do the Manual of Arms, close order and skirmish drill readily; (b) give him tactical training in field work; (c) teach him to shoot on the target range and on the field firing range; (d) teach him to combine his shooting training and his tactical training into team work. That is all there is to it.

The military profession sticks to more useless obsolete usages than all the rest of the professions put together. There is where you must look for lost motion.

Take the above in order. All the value there is in drill to-day is how to go from line into column or from column into line. Most people say you must have drill to get discipline. You get your real discipline in b, c, and d. Tactics is the art of doing the right thing in a fight.

Shooting training enables you to hit. Team work is pulling together. When you train your men so that they know how to win battles you have your finished product. Quit then. Keep one-fourth of a company on a three-year enlistment and re-enlistment basis to act as instructors.

Enlist the rest for a year. Your trained soldier then costs you \$500, as against the present \$2,000. This cuts the cost of production to twenty-five per cent.

What is the availability of (men) raw material? Raw material is scarce and hard to get under present conditions. Men hesitate to bind themselves to a seven years' service, or even to a three years' service.

The kind of raw material that is wanted is young Americans who do not expect to become professional soldiers, and who, therefore, do not feel that they can afford to give three or four of their preparatory years to a profession which is not to be their means of making a living; it puts them behind their natural competitors. These young Americans do expect to become home owners and business men, and they do look on coming into the Army as a public duty that will benefit them and benefit the country.

A boy finishes high school, learns his trade, comes of age, gets flabby in a store, is choked up with factory dust, and so wants a change and a look around. At this stage and age he will naturally turn to soldiering. He will enlist for a year, but if we find we cannot get him for a year, this man who wants to know a soldier's work and who wants to be a citizen with a trained ability at his country's disposal, then enlist him for six months and cut production cost to twelve per cent. and raise our training methods to 100 per cent.

This short term enlistment will give you men—i.e., the raw material. You have now cut the cost of production to twenty-five per cent. or to twelve per cent. You have also increased the output of trained soldiers from this plant to from three to seven times what it is to-day. This brings us to:

What amount of finished product (trained soldiers) will the market (the country) absorb?

This permits of accurate answer. After the Civil War the country absorbed without a ripple over a million soldiers.

The country will not stand for a large Regular Army, but it will take all the men with military training you can give it. There is an instinctive realization that military training and discipline are valuable in any business. Character is founded on a sense of duty, and a sense of duty is the foundation of the military training. You can turn as many men with military training back to the country as you want to. Your market has no limit for this product.

If the Regular Infantry company is raised to 150 men, thirty to be old soldiers and 120 to be one-year men, they should be able to turn back to civil life each year 100 trained soldiers. This work will speak for itself; 36,000 men per year.

If the tone of the company is such as to compare favorably with that of a good school, store or factory, there are thousands of homes that will be glad to have their boys serve the flag. The companies that see this and act on it will have a waiting list of recruits.

The only way out for military efficiency in the United States is to use the Army as a school for military train-

ing. The only way at present to get pupils is to use a short term and have your course so worked out that every step is essential and easily understood. Make it a thinking course for pupil and instructor, and make the recruit feel that his time is not being fooled away, but that he is being taught something definite every day and all day.

We do not want war; we want peace, and we want peace bad enough to fight for it efficiently, if necessary. We cannot fight without military training.

Our real military successes and failures have always been proportioned to our military training.

War comes from differences of opinion. Judicial action between nations is not final yet. We are much nearer war to-day than we are to the universal peace which all sensible people hope for. To-day our house is our castle; we will fight for it. Our country is our country, and every male citizen from eighteen to forty-five should not only be willing, but ready to fight for it.

After the Civil War the first question to come up when a man's name was being considered was: "Did he think enough of his country to fight for it?" To-day the question should be: Has he thought enough of his country to prepare himself to fight for it?

Military training and education are as essential to full manhood as any other education. Therefore it is a national necessity to open to the young men of the country an opportunity to acquire military training without sacrificing their future. This training should be practical. It should be held down to the knowledge and work which will enable them to help win battles. It should not detain them an unnecessary day from their usual occupations.

Our cost in training an Infantry soldier can be cut to twenty-five per cent. of what it is to-day. Our output of trained soldiers can be increased over fourfold. The country will take all the trained soldiers we can turn out and ask for more.

We can do this for the same money we spend now. A one-year enlistment is all that is essential.

In every war we have ever had our greatest need has been trained officers and trained soldiers.

A one-year enlistment will supply both.

EFFICIENCY.

INFANTRY VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Military service examinations for Volunteer commissions should be held at maneuver camps provided with (B) ranges. Proficiency in the above examination should be required prior to anyone being listed for any Volunteer commission. The examination should be with troops, and should consist in drilling them, in using them tactically, in using them in firing and in using them so that they would do team work. A competent board of at least five officers should judge the examination and record the facts upon which their finding rested. The examination should be open to any male citizen of the United States who submits to the General Staff such evidence of moral, physical and military qualities as to render it probable that he is suited for the commission he seeks.

Selected candidates should be ordered to maneuver camps. Candidates not in the Military Service of the United States should receive transportation from and to their homes, \$5 per day while under orders, an issue service uniform complete and the use of other necessary equipment.

Any candidate other than a Regular Army officer, while he is regularly listed for a Volunteer commission, should have the privilege of being attached for duty and instruction to a Regular organization, once in three years, for a period of six months on the pay of his listed rank.

Our greatest school of military training should be the Regular Army.

INFANTRY.

RECORD OF SERVICE ASHORE.

U.S.S. New Jersey, Vera Cruz, Mexico,
May 30, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following notation has been affixed to the service record of each enlisted man of the New Jersey's battalion. It may interest some of your readers as illustrative of our efforts to keep the men's records credited with all manner of service performed by them:

"John Doe served on shore as a member of the New Jersey's landing force at the taking and occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by U.S. Naval Forces, 22d April to 30th April, 1914. (Signed) Richard Roe, Commander, U.S. Navy."

NEW JERSEY.

"From some points of view," moralizes our British contemporary, the United Service Gazette, "it is a very serious matter for this country that Japan has become so involved in internal strife that her naval building program is likely to remain attenuated, and her naval expansion policy crippled for some years under the Southern Cross, and even Canada may, peradventure, not hold this view, since some of the colonists are obsessed with the 'yellow peril scare.' But after all the days of 'splendid isolation' are probably over for this country, and if alliances are necessary for the better security of the Empire, and with a view of keeping the naval burden of the taxpayers of the mother country within bearable limits, there is no alliance within the area of practical politics of more importance to us than our alliance with Japan, and that chiefly for naval reasons. When, therefore, we learn that the current budget of Japan has been so cut about that it is with the utmost difficulty that its government will be able to meet its present naval commitments, there is ground for grave concern on our part. A sum of 6,000,000 yen will be required to meet instalments due during the present year to foreign shipbuilding firms, who have ships in hand to order of previous Japanese governments, and no provision has been made for the money. Royal dockyards will have to be closed down in Japan, and naval work suspended in all directions to meet foreign commitments, unless a different frame of mind is created in the present official advisers of the Mikado; and most of this trouble has arisen over financial stress and a naval scandal."

RECENT DEATHS.

"The friends of Paymr. E. H. Tebeau, U.S.N., are sorrowing over his very sad death, which occurred on the afternoon of May 29, 1914, at the Mare Island Hospital, Cal.," writes a friend. "Paymaster Tebeau had been on duty for the past six months in the office of the general storekeeper at Mare Island, relieving Paymr. P. G. Willett, U.S.N., who has been surveyed on account of nervous prostration. He has been greatly worried recently over his work, which the shortage of pay officers rendered difficult. This has been specially noticeable since the Mexican trouble has increased in seriousness, necessitating the detachment of Paymr. J. P. Helm. Paymaster Tebeau had been under a heavy strain for weeks, and his closest friends were uneasy, fearing a nervous breakdown. He worried so continuously about his work that he suffered from insomnia, was depressed and unlike his usual cheery self. He was an officer of exceptional ability and a man of sterling worth. He made warm friends wherever he was stationed, and his unselfishness endeared him to all who knew him. His loss has left a void in the lives of those who loved him that cannot be filled." We noted the death of Paymaster Tebeau in our last issue, page 1271.

Chief Engr. George Edward Tower, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., June 9, 1914. He was born in Ohio in 1836, and after spending several years as an engineer on Lake Erie steamers was commissioned a third assistant engineer in the Navy Jan. 17, 1862. He served during the war on a number of vessels in the North and South Atlantic Squadrons, and took part in the naval actions accompanying McClellan's peninsular campaign, in much blockade work, and later in the battle of Mobile Bay and the attacks on Fort Fisher. Chief Engineer Tower was promoted to chief engineer in 1887, and was retired Feb. 25, 1897, for disability incident to the Service. He was a member of a number of naval, historical and geological societies. He had a sea service of seventeen years and a shore duty of thirteen years and two months.

The funeral of Capt. Joseph O. Walkup, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was killed by lightning near Denver, Colo., June 2, 1914, as noted in our issue of June 6, page 1271, was held at Fort Bayard, N.M., on June 5, and his body was sent to his home in Indiana for interment. The high esteem in which Captain Walkup was held by the members of the post and surrounding country was shown by the large number of floral offerings contributed by the several organizations at Fort Bayard and the citizens of Silver City, Central and surrounding country. Captain Walkup is survived by his wife and little son, Kenneth, who are at present visiting in Hazlehurst, Ind.

The funeral of Col. Leonard A. Lovering, U.S.A., whose sudden death May 29, 1914, at Claremont, N.H., from heart failure, we noted in our issue of June 6, page 1271, took place at Trinity Episcopal Church, Claremont, June 1. The services were conducted by Rev. W. E. Patterson, assisted by Rev. A. H. Reed, with singing by the full vested choir. Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, performed escort duty, and the Masonic burial service was performed at the grave at West Claremont by Hiram Lodge, A. F. and A.M., Rev. W. E. Patterson, Grand Prelate of New Hampshire, officiating. The bearers were from the local Camp of Spanish War Veterans. Since the fall of 1909 Colonel Lovering had been living with his sister in Claremont, where he has had an opportunity to renew his earlier friendships; and he had a part in the active life of the community, where many new friends had come to respect and honor him. Until failing health compelled his retirement he was a vestryman of Trinity Church. It has been well said of him by one of his fellow townsmen: "Colonel Lovering was a man of sterling character. He was an honor to his family, to our town and to the U.S. Army, and his memory will be a great legacy to us all." Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Warren, Boston, is a nephew of Colonel Lovering.

Mrs. Josephine Test, wife of Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf., U.S.A., died in Santa Fe, N.M., May 28, 1914. She left a baby girl one day old. "Mrs. Test," writes a correspondent, "was a well known member of Omaha and Council Bluffs society, and her beautiful character had won for her a host of friends who mourn her untimely demise. Her marriage to Lieutenant Test on Aug. 4, 1913, was one of the most notable social events of the season. Members of her immediate family surviving are her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bixby, 1622 Emmet street, Omaha, Neb.; one brother, Hale Bixby, and two sisters, Miss Helene Bixby, of Omaha, and Mrs. Robert Mitchell, of Des Moines. Her death was very sudden, when everything was thought to be going well, about three hours after the birth of her little babe, and was a most awful shock to her husband and her mother, who were present at her bedside. The poison (uremia) went to her brain, and she was gone almost in a moment. Only a few minutes before she was talking with her husband in her sweet way that endeared her so tenderly to all who knew and loved her. The funeral was held May 29, many beautiful floral tributes being received, and the residence was filled with sorrowing friends. Rev. T. J. Mackay read the service of the Episcopal Church, and after the burial the grave was covered with flowers of rare and exceeding beauty in our most beautiful cemetery. The pallbearers were her schoolmates in Council Bluffs, which was thought most appropriate. She was one of the sweetest spirits that ever joined the Army. Her married life was ideal, and nothing now of her is left to us but a tender, radiant memory." The husband of the deceased is a son of Gen. E. F. Test, U.S.V.

Gen. Clinton Dugald MacDougall, U.S.V., father of Comdr. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N., died in Paris, France, on May 24, 1914. General MacDougall gained his title near the close of the Civil War, being brevetted a brigadier general of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services." At the opening of the war, when only twenty-one years old, he was commissioned a captain in the 75th N.Y. Infantry. After seeing service and being wounded he recruited the 111th N.Y. Infantry, becoming lieutenant colonel, and in January, 1863, colonel of that regiment. With his regiment he served in the Army of the Potomac, 2d Corps, 2d Division, 3d Brigade, and participated in all its battles from Gettysburg to Appomattox. General MacDougall had six horses shot under him in action and was wounded in four engagements. He was specially mentioned after Gettysburg by Major General Hancock, commander of the 2d Corps, the 111th New York having been in the heaviest fighting, under Cemetery Ridge, during the charge of Pickett's Confederates. After Colonels Willard and Sherrill were

killed the command of the 3d Brigade devolved upon General MacDougall. General MacDougall served in Congress as a Representative from New York state from 1872 to 1876, and was for many years U.S. Marshal for the northern district of New York. He made his lifelong home in Auburn, N.Y. He is survived by his widow, by two married daughters, Mrs. William Watts Carr and Mrs. Lyman H. Balcom, and by his son, Comdr. William Dugald MacDougall, U.S.N.

Funeral services of a public character were performed in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, June 7, for the late Alfred J. Straka, seaman, U.S.N., who was lost off the U.S.S. Texas, Capt. A. W. Grant. Services were first held at the Bohemian National Hall, participated in by Major Charles R. Miller, former commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, and former Congressman James H. Cassidy. Thereupon a detail of seamen attached to the Cleveland naval recruiting station carried the casket to the draped caisson furnished by Battery A, Field Artillery, O.N.G., and the march to Woodland Cemetery was led by a provisional battalion of the 5th Ohio Infantry, under command of Capt. R. B. Johns, while Lieut. E. C. Williams, of Battery A, commanded the Artillery escort. At the grave the orderly trumpeter sounded the call to quarters. The Infantry fired three volleys and the ceremonies were concluded to the notes of taps. Fully 50,000 people lined the route of march, all reverently uncovering as the body was carried by on its caisson, covered with the Stars and Stripes, the union jack at the foot of the casket.

Allan M. Pope, Jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Allan M. Pope, 11th U.S. Cav., died May 29 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

(Continued on pages 1308-09.)

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. J. M. Burroughs is visiting relatives and friends in New York city.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., May 4.

A son was born June 8, 1914, at West Point, N.Y., to the wife of Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, U.S. Inf.

A daughter was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway, U.S.N., at North Wilmington, Mass., June 6, 1914.

A daughter, Florence Brooks, was born to the wife of Capt. William R. Dear, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on May 24, 1914, at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Major William Payne Jackson, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Jackson are spending the early summer at The Lodge, Chevy Chase, Md.

A daughter, Mary Maydith Huddleson, was born at Baguio, P.I., April 17, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 15th U.S. Inf.

Miss Margaret Baxter has returned to her home in the Boston Navy Yard after a series of delightful visits in New York, Washington and Annapolis.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Danforth have taken a house, 2608 Webster street, San Francisco, Cal., which they will occupy July 1.

Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., was at his home in New York city for a few days this week while his ship, the Seminole, was laid up for overhauling at Baltimore.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., U.S.A., Honolulu, will be the guests for the next two months of Mrs. Ruttencutter's mother, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New York city.

Mrs. Paul A. Larned and children have left West Point for Mrs. Larned's home in Charles Town, W.Va., where she is to spend the summer. Lieutenant Larned will join her there after his relief from West Point.

Mrs. Carson, widow of Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., and daughter, Alta May, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., at their Mare Island Navy Yard home. A large bridge tea was given in Mrs. Carson's honor.

During the recent visit of the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield to North Carolina they were entertained at a dinner of fourteen covers by Capt. and Mrs. Russell C. Langdon at their home in South Boylan avenue, Raleigh. Among those present in addition to the guests of honor were Mrs. Charles K. Drury, of Montreal, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Redfield; the Governor of North Carolina and Mrs. Craig, the president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John C. Drewry, and Mrs. Drewry.

A beautifully appointed luncheon was given by Mrs. C. H. Martin at her Salmon street home, Portland, Ore., May 29 last, the honor guest being Mrs. Gardener. Pink snapdragon made a most artistic centerpiece. Mrs. Martin's other guests were Mrs. Frank V. Du Mond, Mrs. Zera Snow, Mrs. D. W. Shindler, Mrs. Wallace McCamant, Mrs. W. C. Alvord and Miss Flanders. "Mrs. Gardener," says the Portland Sunday Journal, "is one of the Army's most charming hostesses and will prove an acquisition to the social and artistic circles of Portland. Col. and Mrs. Gardener are building their home on Sherwood Drive, Portland Heights."

Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the library and of the naval war records at the Navy Department, and a member of the class of 1881, U.S. Naval Academy, sent a circular letter June 5 to all members of that class informing them that Mrs. Felix H. Hunicke, widow of Capt. F. H. Hunicke, who was accidentally drowned off the coast of Panama in September, 1913, had placed a handsome gray granite cenotaph for her husband in Arlington National Cemetery. The cenotaph is within 200 yards of the famous Lee mansion, and was dedicated June 1 in the presence of Mrs. Hunicke and her family and many of Captain Hunicke's classmates in Washington.

Leslie's for June 4 publishes a sketch of Col. Littleton Waller Tazewell Waller, U.S.M.C., made on board the battleship New York who commands the marines at Vera Cruz, of whom Stanton Leeds says in an article accompanying this sketch: "There are few fighters better known than he in ours or any other force. He caught the New York at Tompkinsville, S.I., after a cross-continent journey taken on two hours' notice. He and Capt. Thomas Slidell Rodgers, the ship's commander, have not been shipmates since 1882 when they sailed into Alexandria harbor and gave asylum to the family of Stone Pasha when the members of it were menaced by the Egyptian insurrection. One was a midshipman then, the other a second lieutenant. The two are great friends."

(Continued on pages 1308-09.)

The researches of Chief Constr. R. M. Watt, U.S.N., have done much to put beyond any doubt the identification of the figurehead on the U.S. sailing ship of the line Delaware. The figurehead is part of the tradition of the Naval Academy and is mounted on a stone pedestal facing Bancroft Hall. To every graduate of the Academy there is a certain amount of sentiment connected with this figurehead which represents the Indian chief Tecumseh, known to the midshipmen as the god of 2.5, figures representing the lowest satisfactory mark in any subject in the curriculum. The Chief Constructor dug out of the archives of the Department a suggestion by Senators Vanduyke and Horsey and Representatives Hall and McLane on Jan. 5, 1821, to Comm. John Rodgers, President of the Naval Board, that the personality of Tamanend, the most distinguished chief of the Delawares, would afford the most fitting subject for the figurehead of the ship named after the state. Heckewelder's account of this chief makes him a sort of George Washington of the Indians. To him were ascribed the virtues of wisdom, prudence, charity, meekness, hospitality, etc. His fame extended even among the whites and during the Revolutionary War his enthusiastic admirers dubbed him a saint and he was established under the name of Saint Tammany, the patron saint of America. His name in a corrupted form is now more widely known as the appellation of a political society in New York city, to which its opponents attribute vices more numerous than the mythical virtues of the Delaware chief from whom it took its designation. Little of the real history of this famous leader of the Lenape nation is known. The Indians held his memory in such reverence that when Col. George Morgan, of Princeton, was sent in 1776 by Congress as an agent to the western Indians the Delawares conferred on him the name of Tamanend as the greatest mark of respect they could show him, his qualities making a compound of gentleness and firmness that appealed to the savages as reproducing the characteristics of their historic chieftain. The official correspondence dealing with the choosing of the figurehead nearly a century ago appears in the May-June Proceedings of the Naval Institute. The U.S.S. Ohio, a line of battleship, had been previously decorated with an Indian chief figurehead and, before proceeding with the Tamanend bust Commodore Rogers ascertained that there would be no objection to repeating the Indian idea on the Delaware.

The leading editorial in The Military Surgeon for June is entitled, "Real or Hysterical Appreciation of Heroes," and reads as follows: "The recent more or less hysterical outbreak of feeling regarding the marines and sailors who lost their lives in line of duty in the occupation of Vera Cruz, and the apparent callousness and lack of emotion following the death of Major Pliny P. Lester, Med. Corps, Colo. N.G., and of P.A. Surg. Thomas B. McClintic, U.S. Public Health Service, are sufficiently significant, in our opinion, to deserve editorial comment. The eighteen marines and sailors were killed in line of duty and deserve the honors accorded to Service men who, in obedience to orders, give up their lives. Major Lester lost his life in line of duty. The conflict in which the Colorado National Guard engaged was not with a foreign nation but with insurgents of its own state in labor troubles, the settlement of which is perhaps the most important problem the Government may have to solve. While attending the wounded near Walsenburg, Major Lester was shot and killed. His heroism has not been figured in glaring headlines and we doubt that many readers of the daily papers even noted the fact of his heroic death. Surgeon McClintic died in line of duty while investigating the cause of Rocky Mountain fever in Montana. He appreciated to the full the danger he ran, but went bravely and unheralded to his death. When the House of Representatives was asked within the last month to grant two years' pay to his widow, it argued and haggled over the amount and finally cut it down to a paltry one year's allowance. We do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the heroic service done by the soldiers and sailors of the United States, but we deplore the lack of recognition given to medical officers of the Services who risk their lives as bravely as do the officers and men of the line, with the superadded risk of disease, and yet are allowed to die unhonored by the country for whose service they gave up their lives."

Under a good wholesale breeze of about twelve knots, with a bit of sea, all three of the sloop yachts built to compete for the honor of defending the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. had their first official trial race off Sandy Hook June 10. It was a windward and leeward race of thirty nautical miles, and honors were finely won by the Resolute. The Defiance, built at Bath, and owned by a syndicate of yachtmen in several cities, dropped out of the race, having trouble with her blocks. The Resolute and the Vanitie both covered the fifteen miles to windward and return in far less time than did ever a 90-footer on the same course in all the international racing for the cup. The Resolute won, her actual time being 3:16:41, while the Vanitie's time was 3:20:57. On Oct. 13, 1893, the Vigilant covered the course in 3:24:39, when she defeated Valkyrie II. by forty seconds, and since then no better time had ever been made until June 10. The Resolute was 7m. 58s. and the Vanitie 3m. 42s. faster than the Vigilant. The Resolute received an allowance of 3m. 13s. from the Vanitie, which made her corrected time 3:13:28, and she won by 7m. 29s. corrected time. In the second race, sailed June 11, in moderate breezes and calms, although the Vanitie came in one minute and fifty-seven seconds ahead of the Resolute in the thirty-mile triangular race, the time allowance of three minutes and thirteen seconds she had to give the Resolute landed that craft a winner by one minute and sixteen seconds. The actual time of the Vanitie over the course was 4 hours 15 minutes and 37 seconds, and of the Resolute 4 hours 17 minutes and 34 seconds. The Defiance was again in trouble and did not sail. She has been towed to City Island to have some more defects made good.

Captain Russell, of the U.S.S. South Carolina, reports from Puerto Plata June 11 as follows: "United Fruit Company's steamer Oregon finished loading at Sosua and cleared from Puerto Plata, starting for Boston with Lieutenant Staton on board. There was some fighting ashore June 10 without appreciable results. Both sides

are boasting of their successes to date, but neither side is willing to risk decisive action."

Warning against the danger of jumping at hasty conclusions based upon a brief experience with two hundred wounded Mexican peons, Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., takes issue with Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., respecting the latter's statements, following his study of the wounded in the battle of Ojinaga, Mexico, that "no case is non-transportable as far as a field hospital," and that "a dressing station for slightly wounded is entirely unnecessary." Major Eastman recently spent more than a year on the border and attended a large number of Mexican wounded brought across the line at Columbus, N.M. He says he saw some wonderful recoveries, but that U.S. Army surgeons may not be misled by them and form wrong conclusions, Major Eastman points out that the ordinary Mexican is much like the Moro, "a low order of humanity, stoical and to a degree immune to the systemic effects of a local infection." It seems absurd to this medical officer "to attempt to apply the same rules to that class and to the American soldier." Members of a primitive race inured to hardships and pain and infection can endure great suffering and recover from more severe injuries than the average white man. "Perhaps," says Major Eastman, in the June Military Surgeon, "no case is non-transportable in the Mexican army, but surely that statement does not hold for ours and perhaps Villa has no station for slightly wounded, but I believe it would be a mistake to do away with ours."

Members of the class of 1889, U.S.M.A., celebrated their twenty-fifth annual reunion June 9 at a dinner in the Hotel Astor, New York city. The celebration was an extra and unofficial one, as the formal reunion was held June 10 at West Point. Thirty-one members of the class and the wives of many of them were present. The dinner was given special distinction by the presence of Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, who is on his first visit to New York since his graduation from West Point twenty-five years ago, when his father was President of Guatemala. Called upon for an after-dinner speech Mr. Barrios said the influence and example of the United States had been beneficial to the Latin-American Republics, who owed a great debt of gratitude to this country. "A great Central American writer said thirty years ago that Miss Liberty was a beautiful young lady who could speak no other language than English," said he, "but in the last thirty years great progress has been made. Miss Liberty has learned French and is now doing very well in Spanish." Capt. A. R. Piper, formerly Deputy Police Commissioner, presided at the dinner in the absence of the president of the class, Col. Chester Harding, a Commissioner of the District of Columbia. The majority of those at the dinner were to be at West Point to participate in the commencement exercises there.

The Comptroller decides that an officer attending a court-martial under arrest was under orders of his superior officer, which entitled him to commutation for quarters during the period in which no public quarters were available for assignment to him. An artificer of the 29th U.S. Infantry while serving in his fifth period of continuous service was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture and imprisonment for three months. Before the expiration of his term of imprisonment he received permission to re-enlist, and did so within three months of his dishonorable discharge. He was then carried as in his first enlistment period. This was in accordance with decisions of the Comptroller that dishonorable discharge forfeits the right to continuous service pay. The W.D. urged that these decisions were too broad, and the Comptroller, accepting its opinion, now revises them, holding that a dishonorable discharge covers only unexpired enlistments, and has no reference or bearing upon enlistments which have been closed by honorable discharge. The Comptroller, on appeal from the Secretary of War, refuses to allow a payment of \$3.64 for envelopes used in the Q.M. Corps, because the purchase was made in disregard of the law requiring that such purchases should be made through the P.M. General, except in case of such an emergency as did not exist in this case.

The dawn of modern naval gunnery is brought to mind by the announcement that among several British war vessels soon to be offered for sale will be the protected cruiser Scylla. It was on her that Sir Percy Scott inaugurated the movement which has given to British sea gunnery the great development it has enjoyed in more than the last decade. The Scylla was one of three cruisers built in 1890 and 1891, and is of 3,400 tons displacement. She was for some time used as a drill ship for the Royal Naval Reserve and for duties in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries. The battleship Renown, another warship to be auctioned off, convoyed the King and Queen to India at the time of the Darbar, and previously was the favorite flagship of Lord Fisher. She was laid down in 1893 and has a main armament of four 10-inch and ten 6-inch guns. Her displacement is 12,350 tons. The Resolution, another battleship to go under the hammer, is a ship of the Royal Sovereign type. The Resolution proved such a trying seaboat in her early days that she was named by sailors "the rolling Resolution," and this name stuck to her until the end of her career. She was laid down in 1892, and is of 14,150 tons displacement. None of these vessels is yet twenty-five years old. The development of the Dreadnought in 1905 made them obsolete.

The transport Logan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., at noon June 5 for Manila with Colonel Shunk, Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Majors Blakely, Coast Art. Corps, Pierce, 15th Inf.; Captains Fuger, Q.M. Corps, Foucar, Maddux, Med. Corps, Kimball, 4th Cav., Browning, 1st Field Art., Wheatley, Coast Art. Corps, Pyle and Kernan, Phil. Scouts; Lieutenants Kellam, Med. Corps, Naylor, 4th, Chandler, Munnikhuyzen, 7th Cav., Potter, Palmer and Peyton, 1st Field Art., Cramer, Coast Art. Corps, Pridgen, 1st, McAndrew, Fredendall, 2d Inf., Brown and Brady, Phil. Scouts, and Veterinarian Seeley, 2d Field Art. Hawaiian recruits: 1st Field Artillery, one; Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, eighty-three; 25th Infantry, one. Casuals: Signal Corps, two, line, nine, one Army nurse female.

Philippine recruits: Hospital Corps, fourteen, unassigned; Cavalry, 317; Field Artillery, one; Coast Artillery Corps, eleven; Infantry, white, twenty-one, colored, twelve. Casuals: Post non-commissioned staff, three; Quartermaster Corps, six; Ordnance Department, one, line seven.

From Los Angeles, Cal., it is reported that a withdrawal order by which President Taft, in 1909, exempted from entry government lands in California estimated in value at from \$250,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, has been declared invalid in a decision by Judge Maurice T. Dooling, of the U.S. District Court, San Francisco. It was planned to provide a great source of fuel for the American Navy by exempting the oil land from entry by private locators. Judge Dooling's decision gives to the Midway Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company, the principal defendants, undisputed possession. Similar minor actions now pending will be affected by the decision, in which Judge Dooling says: "The effect of these withdrawal orders is to suspend the mineral laws of the United States. The executive power cannot permanently affect such legislation. The promulgation of the withdrawal orders in question I believe to be one ramification of a growing tendency to concentrate in the Executive more power than can be traced to any specific constitutional or legislative provision. I therefore will deny the application for an order restraining the defendants from further use of the land."

Describing his recent experiences in Mexico, where he has resided for seventeen years, M. H. Carpenter, former superintendent of an oil company at Tampico, said: "There is one very good reason why the rebels are licking the Federals: they are better shots. Most of the rebels are volunteers fighting for a purpose, and their heart is in their aim. They are mostly from the northern states, too, and the people of those states are all hunters. The Federals are largely conscripts, and most of them wish they could get out of it. The result is that they point their guns in the general direction of where the rebels are supposed to be and whang away. With the repeating rifles they use there is a tremendous waste of ammunition. We used to estimate that the Federals wasted seventy per cent. more cartridges than the rebels. The Mexican temperament enters into this also. If a Mexican is making a whole lot of noise, so much that he sounds to himself like a whole battle, he thinks that he is safe and repulsing the enemy, and most times he is, too."

In his recent peace book, "The Great Illusion," Norman Angell, of England, quoted "an able and cultivated British officer" as giving this estimate of the moral qualities of the soldier: "In soldiers' eyes, lying, theft, drunkenness, bad language, etc., are not evils at all. They steal like jackdaws. The language of a merchant ship's fore-castle I used to think was pretty bad, but the language of the Tommies in point of profanity and obscenity beats it hollow." This quoted officer was one "Capt. March Phillips, of Rimington's Tigers"; the British War Office has been trying to locate this "able and cultivated British officer," but it cannot be ascertained that any such officer ever served in the British army, unless a temporary local corps in South Africa can be so classed. This was a very effective way of laying this slanderous "officer" away in cold storage, where he would not trouble any more.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, the new Adjutant General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in a speech a few days ago paid a tribute to our Regular Army, and as reported in the Boston Globe said: "Our present Army is not only too small in numbers, but it is not even properly organized, not because the Army itself hasn't tried to have these defects remedied, but because Congress wouldn't take the necessary action. In spite of these handicaps, however, its record of accomplishments in war and in peace is unsurpassed. No greater gift was ever given to humanity than the sanitary conquest of Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone. In proportion to its size, the U.S. Army is the finest body of professional soldiers in the world. And when I speak of the Army I include those splendid sea-soldiers who have just finished such a good job at Vera Cruz—the Marine Corps."

The Chilean government has requested that vessels passing through Magellan Strait shall give their nationality, name and official number by the use of signals on passing lighthouses at Dungeness, Delgada Point, San Isidro and Evangelistas, and any other light-house on the strait which may ask for the information. The announcement of the ports of departure and destination will also be welcomed. The information thus obtained will be kept by the Chilean government for the information of shipowners and other concerns throughout the world. Of late years several steamers, notably the German cargo steamer Aclia, have been reported missing for months. The Chilean government has no definite knowledge whether this steamer, or several others missing, passed the strait or not. The reports now asked for would lessen the radius of search for missing vessels, save considerable expense to vessel owners, and aid the Chilean government in its search for missing vessels.

Speaking of the effort to suppress the use of opium in the Philippines the Outlook tells us that "to-day the Insular Bureau of the War Department reports that the opium problem as a problem has practically been eliminated. The Chief of Police of Manila declares that every opium joint in the city has been put out of business, and says that it is now harder to buy or use opium in Manila than in any city of the United States having a considerable Chinese population. To accomplish such a result as this in a comparatively few years is an earnest of what American civilization may do in many a direction, and an indication that democracy is not a failure in administering outlying possessions."

The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution is hereafter to be published quarterly. It will be issued on the 15th of August, November, February and May. The quarterly issue will consist of about 320 pages of a slightly larger sized paper than the present one of 144 pages.

COMMANDERIES OF THE M.O.L.L.U.S.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has issued a roll of Commanderies June 1, 1914, giving number and state of the commandery, headquarters, date instituted, name of recorder and his address, as follows:

- 1, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; April 15, 1865; Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, Flanders Building, Philadelphia.
 - 2, New York; New York city; Jan. 17, 1866; Bvt. Lieut. Col. William S. Cogswell, 140 Nassau street, New York.
 - 3, Maine; Portland; April 25, 1866; 1st Lieut. Horatio Staples, 83 West street, Portland.
 - 4, Massachusetts; Boston; March 4, 1868; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, Cadet Armory, Boston.
 - 5, California; San Francisco; April 12, 1871; Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, 1013 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.
 - 6, Wisconsin; Milwaukee; May 15, 1874; Lieut. Amos P. Foster, Hathaway Building, Milwaukee.
 - 7, Illinois; Chicago; May 8, 1879; Capt. Roswell H. Mason, 320 Ashland Block, Chicago.
 - 8, District of Columbia; Washington; Feb. 1, 1882; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, Kellogg Building, Washington.
 - 9, Ohio; Cincinnati; May 3, 1882; Major William R. Thrall, Masonic Temple, Cincinnati.
 - 10, Michigan; Detroit; Feb. 4, 1885; Bvt. Brig. Gen. F. W. Swift, Memorial Hall Building, Detroit.
 - 11, Minnesota; St. Paul; May 6, 1885; Capt. Orton S. Clark, New Capitol, St. Paul.
 - 12, Oregon; Portland; May 6, 1885; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, Room 9, Ainsworth Block, Portland.
 - 13, Missouri; St. Louis; Oct. 21, 1885; Capt. William R. Hodges, Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis.
 - 14, Nebraska; Omaha; Oct. 21, 1885; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, 625 North Forty-first avenue, Omaha.
 - 15, Kansas; Leavenworth; April 22, 1886; Capt. John T. Taylor, Wulfekuhler Bank Building, Leavenworth.
 - 16, Iowa; Des Moines; Oct. 20, 1886; Bvt. Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, Room 222, Youngerman Block, Des Moines.
 - 17, Colorado; Denver; June 1, 1887; Lieut. W. H. Conley, Kittredge Building, Denver.
 - 18, Indiana; Indianapolis; Oct. 17, 1888; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, Room 715, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis.
 - 19, Washington; Seattle; Jan. 14, 1891; Walter B. Beals, esq., Haller Building, Seattle.
 - 20, Vermont; Burlington; Oct. 14, 1891; 1st Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, Stannard Memorial Hall, Burlington.
 - 21, Maryland; Baltimore; Dec. 8, 1904; Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, Eutaw and Madison streets, Baltimore.
- Commandery-in-Chief: Headquarters, Philadelphia; instituted Oct. 21, 1885; Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief, Flanders Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; commander-in-chief, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, 60 Wall street, New York city.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth, Inf., unassigned, who is promoted colonel from May 30, 1914, vice Loughborough, retired, was originally slated to be promoted May 2 by the appointment of Bell as brigadier general. The latter nomination being held up, however, resulted in holding up the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Barth, and also that of Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, Inf., from May 2 until the retirement of Loughborough, May 29. A record of the services of Colonel Barth appeared in our issue of May 9, and that of Colonel Chatfield in our issue of May 23.

Capt. William Brackett, U.S.M.C., who recently appeared before a retiring board convened at Washington, D.C., is placed on the retired list, effective June 8. His disability was deafness contracted in the line of duty. It is understood that the board found that Captain Brackett's deafness was caused by the concussion of big guns on board ship. He was born in Illinois Dec. 18, 1879, and entered the Navy Sept. 11, 1900.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1306.)

Brig. Gen. John P. Harbison, ex-Quartermaster General, Conn. N.G., died June 5, 1914. General Harbison was born in the county of Armagh, in the northern part of Ireland, June 11, 1837. He was appointed Quartermaster General on the staff of Gov. Luzon B. Morris, with rank of brigadier general, Jan. 4, 1893; honorably discharged Jan. 9, 1895.

Brig. Gen. William Edward Birkhimer, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home in Washington, D.C., June 10, 1914, was a distinguished officer of the Army, a veteran of the Civil and Philippine wars and the holder of a Congressional medal of honor. He was born in Somerset, Ohio, in 1848. Later his parents moved to Iowa, and at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, March 21, 1864, and served through the last year of the Civil War. He was appointed to West Point Sept. 1, 1866, from which he was graduated in 1870, and assigned to the 3d Artillery. From 1874 to 1876 he was assistant professor of philosophy at West Point, and from 1886 to 1890 judge advocate of the Military Department of the Columbia. He was captain in the 3d Artillery when the Spanish War began, and was detailed for service in the Philippines. Here he won a medal for bravery in the battle of San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, on May 13, 1899. With twelve men he charged and routed 300 of the enemy. He was commissioned colonel of the 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry July 5, 1899, on special recommendation of General Lawton. Later in the year he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court which sat in Manila under the military government. Colonel Birkhimer was mustered out of the Volunteers in May, 1901; was commissioned major, Artillery Corps, 1901; lieutenant colonel 1905, and was appointed brigadier general Feb. 15, 1906, and was retired the next day at his own request after over forty years' service. General Birkhimer was the author of a treatise on the law of appointment and promotion in the U.S. Army, a history of the Artillery branch of the same, and a widely known work entitled "Military Government and Martial Law."

Mrs. Annie Taylor, widow of Acting Master and Pilot James W. Taylor, U.S.N., Civil War, died of general debility at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry A.

Hanbury, of No. 4700 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1914. Mrs. Taylor was eighty-one years old and leaves two daughters.

Mrs. Azubah B. White, mother of Capt. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Main, Jackson, Mich., June 7, 1914.

Catharine Caldwell Johnston, aged two years, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, U.S.N., died at Lincolnton, N.C., June 4, 1914.

Mrs. Mary Elwood Malloy, aged fifty-two, died at her home, Indianapolis, Ind., June 10, 1914, of injuries following an automobile accident several months ago. She was the mother of Lieut. Marvin Elwood Malloy, 29th U.S. Inf., stationed at Governors Island, N.Y., and was the wife of Jay Stephen Malloy, M.D., of Indianapolis.

Dr. Amos Lawrence Mason, of Salem, Mass., died on June 5 in his seventy-third year. Dr. Mason married in 1874 Louisa Steedman, daughter of the late Admiral Charles Steedman, U.S.N., of Boston, Mass.

Alvin R. Carpenter, of Schuylersville, N.Y., a member of the class of 1868, Naval Academy, was stricken with heart failure in Washington, D.C., shortly after midnight on the morning of June 4, 1914, and died on the street car. He was returning from a dinner given at the New Willard by Col. R. M. Thompson to his classmates in the Naval Academy. Col. E. W. Creevy, of Baltimore, and Rear Admiral Oscar L. Stanton, U.S.N., were with Mr. Carpenter when he was stricken.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Dagney Lillian Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Nelson, of Fargo, N.D., and sister of Ensign Harold J. Nelson, U.S.N., was married June 6, 1914, at Annapolis, Md., to Mr. Emory Cox, of Washington. The wedding took place in St. Ann's Church. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas, the rector, officiated. The best man was Ensign Nelson, and the ushers were Ensigns Ralph O. Davis, B. L. Dombrowski and B. S. Killmaster, of the graduating class, and Mr. Theodore Cox, of Washington. Miss Hazel Cox, sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride.

Lieut. John S. Abbott, U.S.N., and Miss Ernestine Van Wyck Rhein, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhein, were married in New York city June 9, 1914, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Lieutenant Abbott is in command of the cruiser Dixie, and took an active part in the operations before Tampico. The bride wore a gown of white satin combined with tulle, trimmed with point appliqué lace which her mother wore at her wedding, and she carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Miss Ruth Rhein, a younger sister of the bride, was her attendant. She wore an attractive costume of taffeta in pale shades of the Navy colors, blue and yellow, and a leghorn hat trimmed with blue, and carried roses. Lieutenant Abbott's best man was Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr., U.S.N., in command of the destroyer Ammen. The ushers were Lieut. Comdrs. Charles P. Nelson and John C. Fremont, Lieut. George P. Brown and Ensign John F. Meigs, jr. The newly wedded couple passed into the vestibule of the church beneath the crossed swords of the ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church. After the ceremony there was a reception in the Women's University Club, in East Fifty-second street, where the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword.

Ensign Arthur E. Wills, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Alvord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Esmead Alvord, of Washington and Baltimore, were married in the Naval Academy Chapel at Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1914. Ensign Wills was graduated from midshipman on June 6, and was first of his class to be married. The Rev. William H. Cassard, chaplain of the Academy, officiated. The bride's attendant was Miss Lois Sprigg, of Washington. The best man was Ensign Hubert J. Ray, a classmate of the bridegroom. The ushers were Ensigns George B. Wilson, W. W. Bayley and H. T. Dickinson and Mr. James Wills, brother of the bridegroom.

The marriage of Major James H. Hall, 2d Regiment Infantry, N.G. Pa., of Philadelphia, to Miss Reba C. Ashcom, of New York, took place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, New York city, on June 2, 1914, followed by a reception at the Hotel Touraine. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. William Parsons Hayes, Annapolis '06, formerly lieutenant, U.S.N. The maids of honor were Misses Eleanor Towne, of Philadelphia, and Mary Ashcom, of New York. Mr. H. R. Southall, of Philadelphia, was best man, and the ushers were Major Charles C. Norris, N.G. Pa., ex-Capt. W. A. Slaughter, N.G.N.J., ex-Capt. Samuel M. Freeman, N.G. Pa., ex-Lieut. Edward C. Hessenbruch, N.G. Pa., Mr. George Mason Chichester, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Thomas J. Dean, of Knoxville, Tenn. A bachelor dinner was given by Major Hall to twelve of his friends on June 1, which took place in one of the parlors at the Army and Navy Club of the city of New York. The table was neatly decorated with ferns and white carnations.

At a delightful luncheon in San Diego, Cal., on Wednesday, May 27, 1914, at which Miss Josephine McClellan was hostess, announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Blanche Berard Vogdes, daughter of Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Vogdes, to Mr. Stewart Cuthbert Kendall. The table was decorated in pink Dorothy Perkins roses, and attached to the place cards each guest found a tiny pink Cupid, bearing the names of Miss Vogdes and Mr. Kendall. The groom-elect is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Kendall, of San Diego.

The Rev. and Mrs. Robert Bruce Clark, of New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Lieut. John Morris Smeallie, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. The marriage will take place in the near future. The Rev. Dr. Clark is pastor of the Church of the Puritans.

Miss Ramona McCudden, who is to be married in St. Peter's Chapel, Vallejo, Cal., June 24, to Lieut. Schuyler F. Heim, U.S.N., will have eight attendants, Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, of Mare Island, and Miss Betty Funston being the principal ones, while the bridesmaids will be Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Dorothy Bennett and Miss Janet Crose, all of Mare Island; Miss Miriam Harrier, Miss Ruth Brownlie and Miss Florence Orr. The reception will follow at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield. Miss McCudden is a Vallejo girl.

Mrs. Hugh Sumner Wyman announces the marriage

of her daughter, Prudence Estelle, to Dr. Jasper Victor Howard, U.S.N., on May 28, 1914, at Olympia, Wash.

Miss Marjorie Randolph van Wickle, daughter of the late Augustus S. van Wickle, and George A. Lyon, jr., son of the late Pay Director Lyon, U.S.N., were married at the summer home on the shore of Narragansett Bay of Mrs. William L. McKee, mother of the bride, June 1, 1914. The Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George L. Locke, rector of St. Michael's Church, of Bristol, performed the ceremony in a summer house among the shrubbery and shade trees, while choir boys from Emanuel Church, Boston, chanted nuptial hymns and songs to the accompaniment of organ music. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Commodore William L. McKee. Miss Augustine van Wickle, a younger sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Vincent Lyon, of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Some 250 guests were present.

Miss Anna Hampton Carson, daughter of Mr. Hampton L. Carson, one-time Attorney General, and Mrs. Carson, was married June 6, 1914, to Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman, U.S.N. Only relatives and a few close friends attended the ceremony, which was performed at Shangarry, the summer place of the bride's parents, at Rydal, near Philadelphia, Pa. After a wedding tour Ensign and Mrs. Hoffman will live in Brooklyn, he being stationed there.

Major Edwin W. Dayton, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Dayton, of No. 839 West End avenue, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Ray Dayton, to Mr. Winslow Manley Bell, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow M. Bell, of Bermuda. The wedding will take place early in the autumn. Major Dayton is well known as inspector on the staff of Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and served during the war with Spain as a captain in the 22d N.Y. Volunteers.

The engagement was recently announced in Eugene, Ore., of Miss Leslie Emmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carolus Emmons, to Mr. Rufus Sumter Bratton, of the class of 1914 of the U.S. Military Academy. Mr. Bratton is the son of Major and Mrs. Thomas Sumter Bratton, U.S.A., of Fort McPherson, Ga. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Gardener, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gardener, and Lieut. William C. Harrison, U.S.A., occurred June 4, 1914, at the home of the bride's parents in East Oakland, Cal. Rev. E. E. Youst, of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of about seventy-five guests. The home was artistically decorated in roses, lilies, calla lilies and carnations in blending shades of rose and green. The bride was gowned in white embroidered crepe de Chine trimmed in lace and tulle, embroidered with pearls. The tulle veil was fastened to the coiffure with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was a shower of white butterfly orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Madeleine Treat. Misses Anita Crellin and Leila Harrison were the bridesmaids, the latter being a sister of the bridegroom. Lieut. E. L. Harrison was his brother's best man. There were no ushers. After a honeymoon in the South Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison will reside in Seattle, where the bridegroom is stationed. Mrs. Harrison is a graduate of the University of California in the class of 1913.

At a quiet ceremony in the home of her father, Col. Thomas H. Rees, U.S.A., on Locust street, San Francisco, Cal., Miss Dorothy Rees became the bride of Lieut. Raymond V. Crane, C.A., U.S.A., May 30. The residence was simply but attractively decorated with spring blossoms and fernery in a varied color scheme. The marriage service was read by Rev. Arthur Perrin, of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Colonel Rees gave his daughter in marriage. She was gowned in ivory charmuse and old lace. Her veil of thread lace was fashioned with a Juliet cap, and a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids completed the costume. There were no attendants. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Richmond Pearson Davis, Major and Mrs. George E. Stockle, Louise Happersett, Major Sherwood Cheney, Lieut. William Jonett, Lieut. R. W. Riefkohl, Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer left after the wedding breakfast for Del Monte, where they enjoyed a brief honeymoon trip. They returned June 3 to San Francisco, and sailed June 5 on the transport Logan for Lieutenant Cramer's new station at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Wyer and Lieut. Avery French on June 24 at St. Luke's Cathedral in Portland, Me.

Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reichmann have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte, to Lieut. Livingston Watrous, U.S.A. The marriage will take place at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, in August. Lieutenant Watrous is a son of Mrs. Richard Howland Hunt, of Port Chester, N.Y. Both Colonel Reichmann and Lieutenant Watrous are in the 25th Infantry.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, of Washington, D.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Isabelle, to Ensign Percy Kent Robottom, U.S.N. The marriage will take place in the late summer or early fall.

A prominent wedding recently in Knoxville, Tenn., was that in the First Presbyterian Church, when Miss Annie Bee McKinney, second and younger daughter of Col. and Mrs. Samuel McKinney, and sister of Lieut. S. Booth McKinney, U.S.N., was married to Mr. William Elwood Lacey, jr. Lieutenant McKinney, who is attached to the U.S.S. Wyoming, now in Mexican waters at Vera Cruz, was to have attended his sister's marriage and to have given the bride away, but sudden orders for his ship prevented. Mrs. Lacey has visited the U.S. Naval Academy, and spent some time at Fort Riley two years since with her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, of the 7th Cavalry. The church was transformed into a bower of lilies and greens, among which gleamed myriads of candles. The Rev. J. Lynn Bachman, D.D., of Sweetwater, performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her mother. Miss Margaret McKinney, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Carrie Coffin, Effie Yeager, Jennie Brownlow, Edith Lockett, Florence Fonde, Mary McKinney, Helen McMillan and Dorothy Sanford. Mr. Rufus Lacey, of Memphis, the brother of the groom, was best man. The bride wore robes of soft, shimmering white satin, made with long court train embroidered in pearls and caught with orange blossoms. The bodice was also embroidered in pearls, and the satin tunic was made over a founce of silver lace. Her only ornaments were her wedding ring, a circle of diamonds set in platinum and a lavalier of diamonds set in platinum, the gift of the groom. A

flowing veil concealed her face until after the ceremony, when it was thrown back. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Following the ceremony a beautiful reception was held at the ancestral home on West Main avenue, which was profusely decorated in its interior for the occasion with numerous lilies and magnolias, green trailing vines, American Beauties in artistic profusion in the library and red poppies. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Lacey left for a bridal tour West. They will visit the Great Lakes, Niagara, New York and Boston, and will return to Knoxville the latter part of August for a visit with relatives. From there they will go to Memphis to visit relatives of the groom, and then to Dallas, where they will make their future home.

Miss Gertrude Greene, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Russell W. Bryant were married June 5, 1914, in Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Cameron J. Davis officiating. Davis Dunbar was best man. The bride was given in marriage by her father, but was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindley, of New York, were among the guests.

Miss Lillian Cannon Miller and Lieut. Gordon Whiting MacLane, U.S.R.C.S., were married in St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., June 10, 1914. The bride's attendants included Miss Anna Offutt Miller as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Mary Macdonald Porterfield, of Chestertown, W.Va.; Miss Jane Gassaway Offutt, Miss Lillias Hazewell MacLane, of Montgomery county, Md., sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Sara E. Billard, of Washington. Dr. William L. Miller, of Baltimore, was best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hite Miller, 2308 Twentieth street, at 8:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Coffin, of No. 1213 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Fletcher Coffin, to Lieut. Jonas Howard Ingram, U.S.N. The wedding will take place when the Atlantic Fleet arrives in Northern waters. Lieutenant Ingram is attached to the Arkansas, now at Vera Cruz.

The marriage of Miss Madge A. Shoemaker, daughter of the late Capt. Commandant Charles F. Shoemaker, U.S.R.C.S., and Mr. Morris J. Hole, of Damascus, Ohio, took place at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Clarke Hawley, 1136 Twenty-fifth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., June 10, 1914. Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., of the Church of Our Father, Universalist, officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N. Directly after the ceremony the couple left for Niagara and the Great Lakes. They will attend the commencement exercises at Cleveland, Ohio, of the Western Reserve University, of which Mr. Hole is a graduate with degrees of A.B. and LL.B. They will be at home after July 15 at 1924 Seventeenth street, N.W.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1306.)

Mrs. Hoes, wife of Chaplain Hoes, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a stay in Atlantic City.

A son, Frank Edward Whitside, was born at Carrollton, Ill., June 7, 1914, to Ensign and Mrs. G. W. Whitside, U.S.N.

Surg. Gen. William K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Reypen were registered at the Hotel Russell, London, England, last week.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral Fremont, recently returned to Washington, D.C., and is at her residence on R street.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, of Washington, D.C., and the latter's sister, Miss Judge, will spend the season at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, is spending the summer in New Hampshire, where Mr. Breckinridge will join her later.

Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimball have opened their country home, "Old Brick," Paris, where they will remain until autumn.

Mrs. Amos, wife of Capt. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., and baby will spend the summer with Mrs. Amos's mother, Mrs. Frederick St. Clair Herrick, at Lawrence, Mass.

Emilie Benson Welsh, daughter of Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Welsh, as a member of this year's class graduated at Vassar College June 10.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., will leave Washington, D.C., in July, for Massanetta Springs, Va. They will go to the Maine coast for August and September.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels recently received honorary degrees from the Davidson College, at which President Wilson was once a student, and from the University of North Carolina.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells will entertain at a garden party at their suburban residence, Woodend, Chevy Chase, Md., on June 20, in compliment to the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. John H. Magruder and Miss Natalie Magruder, of Washington, D.C., have opened up their summer camp on Lake Champlain. Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., is attached to the U.S.S. Wyoming.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch and the Misses Fitch will go to Cape May, N.J., the last of June for an indefinite stay. Miss Alexandrine Fitch has been visiting at Summit, N.J., where she was bridesmaid at a wedding last week.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt at Monterey, Cal. Mrs. Pratt was formerly Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held June 9 at Concord, an address was given by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., of Boston, of historical value, containing information never yet made public.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Worthington will entertain at a dinner dance in Washington on June 15 in honor of Miss Helen Humphrey, daughter of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., whose marriage to Mr. Percy Lawton Harley, of California, will take place on June 17.

Miss Marion Parker, daughter of the late Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.N., will leave Washington on June 17 for Monterey, Pa., where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell Chamberlain. Miss Parker has just returned from Porto Rico, where she spent the past three months.

Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Tillman have recently arrived in Florence, Italy, from Vallombrosa.

Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, wife of Lieutenant Commander Cluverius, U.S.N., is with her children at Hancock Point, Me., for the summer.

Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., arrived in New York, N.Y., on June 8, on board the S.S. George Washington, from Bremen, Germany.

Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., C.A.C., U.S.A., and his sister, Miss Wheeler, will arrive at Fort Adams, R.I., from Fort Totten, N.Y., on June 15.

Mrs. Edwin St. J. Greble, wife of Colonel Greble, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Greble will go to Atlantic City, N.J., on June 20, for a ten days' stay.

Major William J. Pardee, U.S.A., who has been spending some time abroad, arrived in New York on June 8 on board the S.S. Minnehaha from London.

Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin in Washington on June 9.

Col. H. M. Cronkhite, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cronkhite arrived at the Mohican Hotel, New London, Conn., last week. They will probably remain until the end of June.

Mrs. Nugent, wife of Major George A. Nugent, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Va., and small daughter will go to Fishers Island, N.Y., early in July, to spend the summer.

Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Goodloe have closed their Sixteenth street residence, in Washington, and gone to their country home, Woodreve, Md.

Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., rode at the horse show held at Tuxedo, N.Y., last week, and came in second in the jumping class.

Mrs. Stuart D. Walling, of Denver, Colo., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, at Fort Adams, R.I., where they entertained at a dinner in her honor on June 6.

Mrs. Guy Castle, wife of Lieutenant Castle, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Utah, and small son will leave Washington on June 13 for Leesburg, Va., where they will visit Mrs. Castle's sister, Mrs. David Tennant.

Mrs. William R. Rush, wife of Captain Rush, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Rush are spending the month of June with Mrs. Charles C. Adams at her country home, Cedarhurst, Long Island. Captain Rush is in command of the Florida.

Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, wife of General Wotherspoon, has returned to Washington from Annapolis, where she spent June week. She will remain with General Wotherspoon at their apartment at the Dupont until late in the summer.

Miss Maud Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., underwent an operation for appendicitis at Garfield Hospital, Washington, last week, and is now doing very well. Miss Converse will sail for Europe in August.

Having completed the law course as a student in the University of Kentucky, Lieut. Allen Gullion, 20th U.S. Inf., was on June 4 granted the degree of LL.B. Lieutenant Gullion took the state bar examination and was admitted to practice in the Kentucky courts on June 6.

The birth of a son is announced on June 8, 1914, at West Point, N.Y., to the wife of 1st Lieut. Gordon Rives Catts, 1st U.S. Inf. Mrs. Catts was Miss Kathleen Scott before marriage, and is a daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Littlefield, who are now at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass., on a motoring trip through the Berkshires and the Adirondacks, will sail June 27 on the S.S. Imperator for an extended trip abroad. Their address will be care U.S. Government Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

Many Army and Navy women took an active part in promoting and making a success the bridge party of 100 tables given at Raucher's, Washington, D.C., on June 3, in aid of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Ponce, Porto Rico. Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, acted as hostess for the committee.

Mrs. Charles D. Galloway, widow of Lieutenant Galloway, U.S.N., and her son, Lieut. Richard S. Galloway, U.S.N., left Washington this week for Springfield, Mass., where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Galloway. Lieutenant Galloway will return to the Washington Navy Yard, where he is stationed, next week.

The Kentucky Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, on June 1 presented a flag to the University of Kentucky. The flag was raised upon the new flagpole with appropriate ceremony in the presence of several thousand people. Lieut. Allen Gullion, commandant of the institution, presided over the exercises. In his address Lieutenant Gullion deplored the activity of certain peace societies whose avowed purpose is to make war ridiculous to children, and contrasted the unpatriotic aims of these societies with the graceful and loyal act of the Kentucky Chapter.

A subscription dance under the direction of Miss Margaret McAdam and Miss M. M. Patterson will be held at Burlington Hall, Stamford, Conn., Saturday evening, June 20, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Copius and Miss Fern, of New York, will be present and give exhibitions of the latest dances. The patronesses for this occasion are the following Stamford matrons: Mesdames Stewart Smith, E. D. Smith, John Davenport, Homer Cummings, Charles D. Lockwood, Hugh L. Cooper, William F. Malloy, W. Wilson Herrick, F. H. Barnes, Arthur L. Tinker, Charles Avery, Lea Herrick, James Jenkins, Herbert A. Wildman, Kenneth L. Fleming, Herbert C. Reed, Edward Q. Payne, John Robins and Miss May Tweed and Miss Susan Howes.

"If there is anywhere a modern hero of romance, his name is Funston," says the Baltimore News. "In the old days he fought for Cuba Libre; he has been reporter, botanist, Alaskan explorer, but always with the *elan*, the joyous spirit of adventure, that marks the true soldier of fortune. To Funston a little matter of swimming a tropical river and capturing Aguinaldo was a mere happy detail in the day's work. On second thought, it was part of the night's work, for it was pitch dark in Luzon when that little trick was turned and the Filipino insurrection breathed its last. He is just the man to attend to things down in Mexico. When an emergency presented he has never failed." A quotation from this and other articles in praise of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., accompanies an excellent likeness of the General appearing in the Literary Digest of May 23.

Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S. Naval Attaché at London, is in Paris for a short stay.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas McGregor, U.S.A., announce the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, June 8, 1914, at Benicia, Cal.

A daughter, Katharine Wallace, was born at Vernon, Texas, June 4, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. E. J. Wallace, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

In the horse race for saddle horse hunters and jumpers at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., June 5, Capt. R. G. Alexander, U.S. Engrs., was second.

Mrs. Howard Lee Landers, wife of Captain Landers, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and sons have joined Captain Landers at Fort McKinley, Me.

Major and Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman have vacated their quarters at 114 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city, and moved to Governors Island.

The following guests stopped at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this week: Majors William J. Pardee and Robert W. Patterson, U.S.A., and Capt. B. G. Rutten-cutter, U.S.A.

Mrs. Charles A. Blakely, wife of Lieutenant Blakely, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. William Megener, are occupying the cottage at 104 Cambridge place, Ventnor, N.J., for the summer.

Among the principal guests at the commencement exercises of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Ossining, N.Y., June 11, were Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary and Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, U.S.N.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the commencement exercises of New York University on June 10. Mr. Garrison was formerly Chancellor of New Jersey.

The Association of Military Dental Surgeons will hold its first annual meeting at Rochester, N.Y., July 7. The Surgeon General of the Army has detailed 1st Lieut. S. Davis Boak, dental surgeon, West Point, to represent the Dental Corps at this meeting.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., General Staff, has received a letter from Hiram Impson, Chief of the Oklushe Degataga, informing him that he has been made an honorary member of that society because of distinguished service rendered the Indians. Oklushe Degataga, meaning "the tribes standing together," is an Indian student organization of the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, Okla.

Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on June 6, in honor of Miss Rose Mary Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., whose marriage to Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., will take place on June 30. The other guests were Mrs. Abram Claude, Mrs. John Dunlop, Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter, Miss Katharine Andrews, Miss Alice Goodwin and Miss Isabelle Claude.

Of the Rev. Michael G. Doran, 10th U.S. Inf., chaplain at the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Stray Shots, a weekly printed at the prison, says in its issue of June 7: "Chaplain Doran will be leaving us soon for other fields of endeavor. We shall certainly miss him and his little Sabbath talks. He has a way of making one think by presenting his subjects in their true aspect, bare of frills and high-flown language, and in such a way that even the most illiterate can grasp their import. His successor, Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., now on leave, is well known to many of the men here. May both prosper in their new fields."

Major G. H. R. Gosman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has arrived home via Siberia from Japan. He left many Japanese friends, and in his three years over there he traveled all over Japan, many thousands of miles on a motorcycle. The Japanese friends and others who know Major Gosman consider him one of the best informed men on Japan, its languages, both written and spoken, and its history. The work of Major Gosman in Japan was most interesting and profitable to him and also to the Medical Department, and by his assignment to duty in San Francisco the Department will have the advantage of his observations.

Memorial Day was appropriately observed at Fort McIntosh, Texas, May 30. Services were held by Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, 9th U.S. Inf., at the post cemetery, which consisted of music by the 9th Infantry band, followed by prayers and hymns, and a short address by the Chaplain. A largely attended moonlight "lawn party" was arranged at Fort McIntosh June 8 for the officers and men of the 9th Infantry, 3d and 4th Cavalry troops, 3d and 6th Field Artillery batteries, when they were the honor guests of the Chamber of Commerce of Laredo, assisted by the citizenship of Laredo. The parade ground and terraces were a mass of glittering lights, bordered with pendulating Japanese lanterns, while all about the campus were spread hundreds of tables, at which Laredo's young women acted as waitresses and served refreshments.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., held May 5, 1914, in Indianapolis, the following were elected officers of the Commandery for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. James T. Layman; senior vice-commander, Capt. Alexander Hess; junior vice-commander, Horace C. Stilwell; recorder, Capt. A. M. Scott; treasurer, Major Sanford Fortner; registrar, Capt. James H. Lowes; chancellor, Capt. Henry Campbell; and chaplain, Capt. William McKinsey. Council—Capt. John E. Cleland, Dr. George F. Beasley, Capt. J. A. Goddard, Capt. A. W. Saint, Maurice E. Tennant. The business meeting was followed by the annual banquet and reception to ladies. Governor Ralston delivered an eloquent address, as did Hon. Merrill Moores and J. W. Fesler. Mrs. James Gavin rendered in fine style "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Bonnie, Sweet Beanie, the Maid of Dundee," closing with "Auld Lang Syne."

"I confess to a feeling of relief that Memorial week is at an end," said Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous at Milwaukee, Wis., May 31. "It was a strenuous season. I spoke at a meeting of Guardsmen and Memorial committeemen Saturday night, May 23; at Summerfield church Sunday, May 24; before the Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812 on Tuesday afternoon, May 26; before a club of young people of a Norwegian Evangelical church on the south side in the evening of May 26; on Friday forenoon, May 29, at the Jefferson street school, the Spencerian College and the German and English Academy; in the afternoon at the Washington Division High School and the Trade School for Girls, and in the evening at the First Reformed Church; and on Memorial Day I made the address at Eagle; on Sunday, May 31, the address on the Tuscarora, and in the evening spoke at Calvary Presbyterian Church. Now I'm going to take a rest and apply for a pension."

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., is visiting at West Point, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Judge entertained at a dinner for eighteen on June 9 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Witherspoon.

Lieut. John S. Abbott, U.S.N., and his bride, who was Miss Ernestine Van Wyck Rhein, are at the Edgewood, at Greenwich, Conn.

Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., Mrs. Henderson and Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin, U.S.N., were at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city, June 12.

Major Gordon G. Heiner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is assigned to command Fort Banks, Mass., July 5, 1914. He is at present on duty at Governors Island, N.Y.

Mrs. Ladd, wife of Lieut. Col. E. F. Ladd, A.G. Dept., has sufficiently recovered from her recent serious illness to go to Atlantic City for recuperation. Col. and Mrs. Ladd left Washington June 1 for Atlantic City.

Lieut. Col. E. F. McGlachlin, F.A., spent the week at West Point, attending his class reunion and visiting his son, who is a cadet at the Academy. Mrs. McGlachlin and daughters, Helen and Elizabeth, after spending a month at Stevens Point, Wis., will go July 15 to West Point, to remain until September. Colonel McGlachlin is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

Mrs. Frank Clifton Lander has taken an apartment at the Colonial, Eleventh and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, while Captain Lander is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, Grays Ferry road, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Louis Meredith Nuttman left Galveston the latter part of May to be with her daughter, Elizabeth, at Commencement at Brownell Hall, Omaha, where she finished her freshman year. Her address for the present is the Colonial, Omaha, Neb.

THE ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In our issue of May 9, 1914, we published an account of the graduating exercises of the Army Staff College and special Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, which were precipitated by the hasty call to the field of the members of the Academic Staff. With it we gave a list of graduates of the Army School of the Line, the School for Medical Officers and the Army Field Engineer School. The following named officers constituted the Staff Class graduated April 28, 1914:

Capt. W. C. Babcock, 13th Cav., Major P. S. Bond, C.E., Capt. W. S. Bowen, C.A.C., Preston Brown, 17th Inf., W. S. Browning, 1st F.A., F. L. Case, 3d Cav., A. G. Clarke, C.A.C., C. S. Fries, 27th Inf., J. DeC. Hall, 4th Inf., E. S. Hartshorn, 3d Inf., W. C. Johnson, Inf., E. L. King, 2d Cav.; Major M. J. McDonough, C.E.; Capt. R. I. Rees, 3d Inf., C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., W. B. Scales, 5th Cav., A. A. Starbird, 5th F.A., William Taylor, 10th Inf., J. S. Turrill, U.S.M.C., Robert Whitfield, 22d Inf.

The members of the Special Class for Field Officers were:

Col. Dorrance Reynolds, 9th Inf., Pa. N.G.; Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane, U.S.M.C., Ernest Hinds, 5th F.A., J. P. O'Neil, 30th Inf., W. M. Wright, Inf.; Majors C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C., A. I. Lasseigne, 5th Inf., W. T. Wilder, 22d Inf., J. R. Lindsay, 28th Inf., Malvern-Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., E. W. Evans, 10th Cav., J. P. Tracy, C.A.C., R. L. Howze, 11th Cav., J. L. Hines, 6th Inf., M. C. Butler, Jr., 6th Cav., W. M. Morrow, 11th Inf., T. F. Schley, 26th Inf., F. G. Landon, 7th Inf., N.Y.N.G., J. M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.

In his annual report, dated May 6, 1914, Lieut. Col. W. P. Burnham, Inf., U.S.A., Commandant of the School, commends this course, and recommends that all field officers between forty-five and fifty-five who have not had the benefit of instruction in Service schools during the past fifteen years should be required to pursue it. All members of the class pursued the course zealously and satisfactorily, the officers of the Marine Corps and National Guard being somewhat handicapped on account of lack of due preparation.

Colonel Burnham reports that when the Schools were closed up so summarily the members of the Academic Board obtained a delay of one week to close up matters, which they succeeded in doing "by working day and night, including Sunday, with most commendable zeal."

Colonel Burnham again asks for a battery of Field Artillery to be stationed at the post. The Staff Class were greatly benefited by a brief visit to the School of Fire at Fort Sill. G.O. No. 128, W.D., 1911, governing the Army Service Schools, are greatly in need of a general overhauling. As many of the instructors as possible should be continued at the Schools, especially the Academic Board, and only captains should be allowed to take the course. The need of additional quarters is imperative. A number of married officers are living in bachelor quarters. Of 174 exercises scheduled for the Staff Class, 130 were carried out.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AT VERA CRUZ.

A very interesting report of the work of the medical officers with the 2d Regiment U.S. Marines at Vera Cruz has been received at the Department. The following officers and members of the Hospital Corps joined the 2d Advance Base Regiment on board of the Prairie at Philadelphia on Nov. 27 and have remained with it since it landed at Vera Cruz: Surg. J. Stepp, P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelley, P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard, Hospital Stewards A. L. Eldridge, H. R. Hinnant, R. J. Youngkin, Hospital Apprentices 1st Class J. Appar, W. J. Cantwell, A. P. Huntington, H. Tribble, J. F. Tucker, E. C. Wilde, Hospital Apprentices W. C. S. Baglin, W. H. Boland, A. R. Cady, H. H. Coughlin, P. L. Fish, C. F. Greene, R. R. Heilman and M. M. Sperling.

At the earliest opportunity, and especially during regimental maneuvers at Culebra, all preparations were made to familiarize medical officers with the new medical and surgical Army field equipment. Much interest in this was shown by the entire corps, as all felt that they were preparing for duty in Mexican waters. On the eve of the occupation of Vera Cruz the medical department was in thorough readiness. On April 21, about 11 a.m., the 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Neville, landed on Pier 4, Vera Cruz, without resistance. A field hospital was established and a small baggage building at the head of the pier was occupied, the Red Cross flag being promptly raised and preparations made for the treatment of possible wounded. Two Hospital Corps men with one litter were detailed to each of the three companies of the command. P.A. Surg. J.

B. Pollard accompanied the battalion to the firing line, remaining there throughout the two days' engagement. After firing commenced additional Hospital Corps men were despatched to the firing line to assist in the transportation of the wounded.

Throughout the first day's firing the litter bearers were constantly exposed to "sniping" as they bore in the wounded, and the field hospital itself from time to time was under fire, although a large Red Cross flag was plainly visible. About dusk of the first day, by order of the division surgeon, the field hospital was transferred to the waiting room of the terminal station.

On the first day practically all the dead or wounded were cared for by the force of this regiment at the field hospital. On the second day, with the establishment of a field hospital on Sanidad Pier and a dressing station at the custom house, the joint medical forces were better able to handle the situation. The wounded and dead were transferred promptly to the Prairie and later to the Solace on the arrival of the latter ship.

During the entire three days' fighting all the members of the Hospital Corps worked unrelentingly without any relief whatsoever. This work was of the most arduous nature, was efficiently and uncomplainingly carried out, though for most of the time the men were exposed to the fire of the enemy. It would be invidious to even attempt to draw comparisons between the members of the Hospital Corps of the regiment, as all are deserving of the highest praise.

At 2 a.m. April 22 a portion of Major Butler's battalion with the following officers and men of the medical department were landed from the Chester: P.A. Surg. H. A. Dorsey, Hospital Steward J. F. LaSalle, Hospital Apprentices 1st Class A. R. Guyton, J. H. Hendrickson, R. A. Scott and Hospital Apprentice J. I. Holland. This detachment was on the firing line throughout the remainder of the engagement, and all of the wounded were transferred immediately to field hospital after the application of the first aid. All worked with untiring zeal, devotion and courage that mark the true American in trying times.

OPINIONS OF J.A. GENERAL.

It has been represented that there is very urgent need for clothing for Mexican women and children now in the detention camp at Fort Wingate, N.M., and authority to expend appropriation in the purchase of the clothing is requested. Many of the women are in rags, and few have more than mere covering. The Urgent Deficiency Act of April 6, 1914, carries an appropriation as follows: "To reimburse the various appropriations for the supply of the Army for sums expended or in need to be expended prior to July 1, 1914, in transporting and caring for interned Mexican soldiers and military refugees." It is the opinion of the J.A. General that the purchase may be properly authorized from the said appropriation.

The J.A. General, in reply to question as to whether U.S. transports operating between the United States and the Philippine Islands are entitled to the drawback of duty paid on coal, says: "In my opinion the transports in question cannot be held to be vessels engaged in trade, within the meaning of Section 21 of the Customs Tariff of Philippine Islands, 1909. It seems clear that the section was intended to describe vessels which were engaged in commerce, and Army transports cannot be held as such. In my opinion the question is not sufficiently doubtful to justify bringing it to the attention of the Attorney General."

In writing of the career of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, U.S.A., the victor at Gettysburg, Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of May 31 told of the effect on Gen. Robert E. Lee of the news of the appointment of General Meade to the command of the Army of the Potomac to succeed Hooker. Lee and Meade had been close personal friends when young officers together in the Mexican War, and the Southern leader knew well the qualities of the man who was to defeat him in the crucial battle of the War. When his chief of staff informed Lee that Hooker had been relieved and Meade named for his place, the Confederate commander was silent and then said: "I am sorry." The chief of staff asked his superior why he was sorry. "Because," Lee said, "I can always tell what Hooker will try to do. Meade is a very different type of man and soldier. We shall not know anything about his plans until he begins to execute them and he will execute them with great vigor." That vigor was necessary to success in this instance was evident from the scattered condition of the Army with which Meade had to confront Lee. The Union commander devoted from eighteen to twenty hours of each of the three days previous to the battle to concentrating the various corps and getting hold of his army. When he did get things going somewhat to his liking, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his forces held a position, more nearly perfect and more nearly a natural position, than any other held by the Union Army in any other battle of the Civil War. A powerful indorsement of Meade's military genius is afforded by Lincoln's refusal to permit him to give up the command of the Army of the Potomac when, stung by the criticism of his failure to attack Lee after Gettysburg, Meade had offered to surrender the command. But a more impressive approval stamp was put upon Meade's military qualifications by Gen. U. S. Grant when he assumed command of all the armies of the United States. "Meade promptly informed Grant that he was ready to relinquish the command of his army, whereupon he informed Meade that he desired him to continue as the commander of the Army of the Potomac and he did continue until that army was disbanded after the close of the war."

The Navy Department officials regret exceedingly that a false rumor has gotten into circulation to the effect that the wives of officers were involved in the recent unpleasant affair on the U.S.S. Mayflower. This story is entirely false. After a thorough investigation of the facts in the case, and with a complete knowledge of the identity of all parties concerned in the affair, the officers at the Navy Department and the navy yard state positively that no Service woman was connected with the affair in any way whatsoever.

SPEAKING OF THE YPIRANGA.

There's a difference between "Ground arms!" and land arms.—New York Evening Telegram.

SUCCESSFUL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

The following named soldiers successfully passed the examination for quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1914:

Barnard, Harry A., Coms. Sergt., 16th Infantry.
Betty, Lemuel P., Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Brennan, James F., Battln. Sergt. Major, 3d Infantry.
Casey, Arthur, 1st Sergt., Co. M, 10th Infantry.
Christian, Francis, Sergt., Co. N, 9th Infantry.
Doyle, Edward P., Sqdn. Sergt. Major, 7th Cavalry.
Ferris, Edwin E., Sergt., 5th Infantry.
Gilbreth, Fred, 1st Sergt., Co. A, 22d Infantry.
Hodapp, Paul A., R.Q.M. Sergt., 22d Infantry.
Jackson, Fred J., Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Kenny, Fred W., Q.M. Sergt., 5th Infantry.
Kenny, Thomas, Sergt., 5th Infantry.
Kraus, Charles A., Sergt., Co. I, 23d Infantry.
Kanhein, Isidor, Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Marshall, Samuel J. D., 1st Sergt., Co. G, 22d Infantry.
Marshall, Theodore B., Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
McElroy, John, 1st Sergt., Co. B, 30th Infantry.
Moreno, Eduardo, Battln. Sergt., P.R.R. Infantry.
Nelson, John A., Act'g 1st Sergt., R.D., 3d Infantry.
Raeder, Edward, Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Schwechten, William, Sergt., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
Supplee, Edgar A., Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Tappen, Stanley, Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Wetzel, Alfred A., Battln. Sergt. Major, 29th Infantry.
Wolington, Thomas J., Sergt., G.S. Infantry.
Buckwald, Maurice G., Sergt., Troop A, 13th Cavalry.
Barfield, Walter, Q.M. Sergt., Co. H, 24th Infantry.
Hindrum, George A. W., Sergt., Troop K, 11th Infantry.
Jackson, Herbert L., 1st Sergt., 3d Infantry.
Mayben, John W., 1st Sergt., Troop E, 1st Infantry.
Miller, Charles H., 1st Sergt., Troop A, 12th Infantry.
Mills, Thomas H., Sergt., Troop F, 3d Infantry.
Netcher, Fred, 1st Sergt., Troop A, 12th Infantry.
Soper, Albert, Sergt., Troop M, 3d Infantry.
Soper, Arthur H., Sergt., Troop M, 11th Infantry.
Thomas, Richard L., Sergt., Troop M, 10th Infantry.
Belden, Ira, Sergt., 113th Company, C.A.C.
Douglas, Lewis B., Sergt., 66th Company, C.A.C.
Herbst, Bert, Sergt., 157th Company, C.A.C.
Hiehle, Ernest T., Major (J.G.), C.A.C.
Lorenz, Thomas F., 1st Sergt., 12th Company, C.A.C.
Mazina, George, Sergt., 75th Company, C.A.C.
O'Donovan, Timothy, 1st Sergt., 130th (Mine) Company, C.A.C.
White, Robert C., Q.M. Sergt., 83d Company, C.A.C.
Carlan, Albert C., Sergt., Battery E, 5th Field Artillery.
Fisher, Fred, Sergt., D, 1st Battalion of Engineers.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 1, 1914.

Everyone in the garrison is rejoicing over the recovery of little Raymond Coppock, the youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock, who has been exceedingly ill with complications due to whooping-cough.

The post Bridge Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Winn won the prize. Other guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Walsh, Fenton, Clark, Paine, Wade, Kochersperger, King, Paine, Fleming, Harvey, Smith, Brown, Roberts and Smalley. Mrs. Walsh arrived from the Philippines Monday and expects to spend the summer in the United States. She is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Winn. On Wednesday Mrs. Cullen gave a bridge party on the veranda of the Officers' Club in honor of Mrs. Milling, who is visiting Major and Mrs. Clark. Prizes were won by Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Smalley. Mrs. Milling received the guest prize. Other guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Dickman, Winn, Walsh, Clark, Fenton, Wade, King, Herron, Kochersperger, Paine, Bartlett, Beck, Smith, Andrews, Brown, Lusk and Miss Nicholson.

Col. and Mrs. Nicholson gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Milling and Lieutenant Barry. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift gave a dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Milling. On Monday Mrs. Beck had auction bridge for Mesdames Winn, Walsh, Clark, Marshall, Kochersperger, Fenton, Cullen and Milling. Prizes were won by Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Winn. Major and Mrs. Marshall, stationed at Hartford, Conn., are guests of Major and Mrs. Clark. Major Marshall is in charge of the Militia camp of officers and non-commissioned officers of Cavalry of the New England states under instruction here. Col. and Mrs. Nelson, of Derby Line, Vt., arrived in their automobile Friday and were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley. Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley returned with them on Monday and enjoyed a delightful trip through the Green Mountains. Capt. and Mrs. Paine have had as their guest Captain Paine's sister-in-law, Mrs. Paine.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten, of Burlington, entertained Major and Mrs. Fenton, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Shelburne Point, with a dinner on Wednesday. After dinner the guests attended the Yacht Club dance. Others from the post who attended the dance were Capt. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Helen Nicholson and Lieutenant Nicholson. Capt. and Mrs. Herron gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Harvey and Lieut. and Mrs. Beck. Major and Mrs. Clark entertained Major and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Milling at dinner Friday.

About forty officers and non-commissioned officers of the New England Militia have arrived in the post and are living in the different barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Powers and Mrs. Powers's mother, Mrs. Fraser, have gone to Washington for several weeks. Colonel Nicholson went on a fishing trip with a party from Burlington and returned with a good string of brook trout.

On Decoration Day the entire regiment participated in the memorial parade in Burlington, and assisted at the ceremony of the unveiling of a beautiful bronze statue of General Wells, at Battery Park.

Troops B and H are in camp near the post with the students of Norwich University, who have come to Ethan Allen for military instruction.

SECOND DIVISION BASEBALL.

Texas City, Texas, June 5, 1914.

The following games have been played since our last report [published on page 1324 of this issue]:

May 31, 1914.—Before the largest crowd of the season the 18th Infantry continued their winning streak and further strengthened their hold on first place by defeating the 11th Infantry team by 10 to 2. For six innings the game was a pitcher's battle between Linke, of the 18th, and Shaw, of the 11th, with honors slightly in favor of the latter. In the seventh inning the 11th Infantry went to pieces and allowed the 18th to score six runs on one hit. Aside from the work of the pitchers the game was featureless. Batteries: 18th Infantry, Linke and Lynche; 11th Infantry, Shaw, Novelske and Roberts.

Second game.—The 22d Infantry had an easy time with the Engineers, winning the second game by a score of 8 to 3. The pitching of Duff and Farlen for the winners was the only feature of an uninteresting game. Batteries: 22d Infantry, Duff, Farlen and Kemp; Engineers, Tade, Ibell and Bay.

June 2, 1914.—The 23d Infantry played the Artillery, defeating them by 8 to 1. The pitchers of the 23d held the Artillery hitless for the entire game, the Artillery's lone run being scored on an outfield error. Hickey and Smith played well for the winner. Batteries: 3d Infantry, Williams, Dawson and Furth; Artillery, Browers and Nokes.

Second game.—In an uphill game the Cavalry defeated the 26th Infantry by 9 to 8. The 26th led off with five runs in the first and two more in the second inning, and then grew careless. The Cavalry plugged steadily along and scored a run in nearly every inning and finally won a well deserved victory. Batteries: Cavalry, Dolhoover, Kimball and Oplin-sky; 26th Infantry, Peepaugh, Ledford, Stevens and Crotty and Lemon.

June 4, 1914.—In an exciting game the 11th Infantry defeated the Cavalry by 4 to 3. The Cavalry bunched hits and scored three runs in the first two innings. Novelske re-

placed Graham in the third inning and held the Cavalry safe thereafter. The 11th scored two runs in the sixth and two more in the 9th inning on two hits and a sudden blowing up of the Cavalry infield. Batteries: 11th Infantry, Graham, Noveskie and Roberts; Cavalry, Lyons and Melton.

Standing of the Teams.

Team.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
18th Infantry	4	4	0	1.000
22d Infantry	4	3	1	.750
Cavalry	3	2	1	.667
23d Infantry	3	2	1	.667
11th Infantry	4	2	2	.500
26th Infantry	3	1	2	.333
27th Infantry	4	1	3	.250
Engineers	2	0	2	.000
Artillery	3	0	3	.000

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 6, 1914.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the division, left Wednesday for Cheyenne, Wyo., where Mrs. Pershing will join him and they will go to West Point to attend the graduation of the General's nephew, R. B. Paddock. After a short stay in New York they will go to Washington, D.C., for a few days, after which Mrs. Pershing will return to the home of her father, Senator Warren, in Cheyenne, and General Pershing will return to his duties here.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, 20th Inf., has assumed command of the regiment until the assignment of a colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Loughborough, who will leave for the East to-morrow, where he will meet his wife and little son and they will spend some time visiting his relatives in Virginia. Col. George Bell, jr., assumed command of the division on Thursday during the absence of Gen. John J. Pershing in the East.

Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained the Army Bridge Club Monday. Mesdames Michael M. McNamee, William S. Graves and H. M. Nelly won the prizes. Lieut. Robert T. Tate gave an informal dinner at the Country Club Saturday. Major George D. Moore, 18th Inf., arrived last week, en route from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take command of the Mexican prisoners at Fort Wingate, N.M. Major Moore was a visitor at the Country Club Saturday evening, attending the dance. Lieut. Col. William Kenly, 6th Field Art., has gone to New York city to spend a month's leave.

Capt. F. S. Bowen, 16th Inf., has been detailed to attend the testing of the new field machine-gun at Texas City, Texas, and left for that point this week. The new gun fires 400 shots per minute. Last Saturday evening the officers of the 6th Field Artillery tendered a banquet to Col. William L. Kenly, commanding their regiment, at the Country Club, as a farewell function previous to his departure for New York city. Lieut. Dale F. McDonald, 20th Inf., is spending a few days' leave in El Paso from his station at Fort Wingate, N.M.

Major Dwight F. Aultman, 6th Art., will assume command of the batteries during the absence of Col. William L. Kenly, on leave. Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th Cav., who has been making maps of the surrounding country, has been relieved and has returned to the district.

Lieut. Joseph Rogers gave an informal dinner party at the Country Club on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Hensley, the Misses Virginia Semple, Grace Dyer and Lieutenants Hold and Wood. Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd, wife of Captain Lloyd, 6th Field Art., joined her husband last week and they have taken a room at the Country Club, near the garrison. The Artillery band gave a concert at the club the early part of the week, complimentary to Mrs. Lloyd.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. W. W. Gordon, and the district adjutant, Major William R. Sample, attended the memorial services held on Decoration Day at the El Paso Cemetery, under the auspices of the G.A.R. and the Confederate Veterans. Sergt. Major Walter Ullrich spoke on behalf of the Spanish War veterans, who attended in a body with their colors. The regimental band of the 6th Infantry played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a salute was fired by a firing squad from the garrison, while a trumpeter sounded "Taps" over the graves. In the evening services were held at Temple Mt. Sinai, when Rabbi Martin Zielonka delivered an impressive speech. General Pershing and aids attended the services at the Jewish Temple.

An athletic entertainment is being planned by the border patrol troops, to be given on July 4 at Camp Cotton, at which all of the troops in the district will be guests and participants. The 15th Cavalry band concert on the parade ground at the garrison Sunday afternoon was attended by many El Pasoans. The three batteries of the 6th Field Artillery celebrated the seventh anniversary of their organization last Sunday with a banquet at their camp at the post. Following the dinner the battery and band played a number of selections.

An order from the War Department was received this week by Capt. William E. Hunt, depot quartermaster, to expend \$1,500 in buying clothing for the women and children of the Mexican prisoners held at Fort Wingate, N.M. No provision has ever been made by the Mexican government to clothe the women and children, though the men have been supplied, and they have completely worn out the clothing which was given them by El Pasoans and others throughout the Army who answered a call made by Chaplain Axton, 20th Inf., in the Army papers, so it has been necessary that the United States purchase clothing for them.

Troop H, 13th Cavalry, has been ordered to change station from Columbus, N.M., to Washington Park, near El Paso, and will make the exchange by marching. The troop is under command of Capt. Lewis S. Morse.

The 16th Infantry troops were objects of interest to civilians one morning the first of the week, when they were everywhere through the business section supposedly looking for snipers on the roofs of buildings in the downtown section.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 7, 1914.

Capt. F. M. Jones left Sunday for temporary recruiting duty at Kansas City. Miss Mildred Fuller, daughter of Major A. M. Fuller, retired, is the guest of Miss Ethel Jones, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Jones. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday at Mrs. E. G. Lawton's. Present Mesdames A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, D. E. Craig, Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Pillsbury. Mrs. Mason Young, guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, left Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Kean, at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, accompanied by her daughter, Katherine, left Wednesday to visit relatives in the East. Lieut. J. G. Donovan gave a porch party for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. E. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher, Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Col. J. H. Beacom gave a delightful supper Saturday in honor of Miss Mildred Fuller and for Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Burr, Miss Ethel Jones, Mr. A. M. Jones, Mr. Henry Jones, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan. Capt. A. M. Wetherill returned to Jefferson Barracks Sunday from San Francisco, where he had gone with a detachment of recruits.

The post baseball team won from the Lieberman Manufacturing Company team Sunday by a score of 17 to 7.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 8, 1914.

Col. Frank West is on an eight-day leave at Herkimer, N.Y. Miss Dorothy Palmer has returned from the Bennetts School to spend her vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Palmer. Mrs. Williams is enjoying a week-end visit from Lieut. and Mrs. Roderick Dew; also an extended visit from her sister, Miss McKnight.

Lieut. Allan Williams has left with a detachment of troops for Texas City. During his absence Mrs. Williams and her

little daughter are visiting at Mrs. Williams's old home in Missouri.

The Hospital Corps baseball team won their first game of the season from the 25th Company in a very exciting game last week. Besides the grand stand, players' boxes have been built.

Mrs. Grote Hutchison has returned from her long visit with her sister in California to her home, which has been freshly renovated during her absence.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., June 2, 1914.

On May 23 Lieut. and Mrs. Frank gave a delightful bridge in honor of Mrs. and Miss Wyllie. Prizes were won by Mrs. Sumner and Lieutenant Richards. Others present were Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Capt. and Mrs. Wiczorek, Miss Wyllie, Dr. Hereford, Lieutenants Easterday and Young. Major and Mrs. Wyllie entertained Lieutenant Easterday at dinner before the party. Mrs. Sumner's farewell tea to Mrs. Wyllie on May 29 was enjoyed by Mesdames Givens, Wyllie, McLaughlin, Frank and Wiczorek and Miss Wyllie.

Mrs. Givens is spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner. Lieutenant Sumner is recuperating after an attack of malaria. Capt. and Mrs. Wiczorek entertained the officers and ladies of the post on Thursday with bridge, prizes going to Mrs. Frank and Dr. Hereford. Mrs. and Miss Wyllie were honor guests of the occasion. Mrs. Wyllie, her two little daughters, Zoe and Jenn, and Miss Louise Wyllie will start to-morrow for San Francisco, where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Wyllie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stuart. They will spend a week with friends in Chicago en route. Major White hopes to join them in July. Dr. Hereford gave a dinner tonight for his house guests and Captain Rorebeck and Lieutenant Richards.

Mrs. McLaughlin, with her little son Albert, left on Saturday for Scotland Neck, N.C., to spend the summer with relatives. Dr. Hereford has as house guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Windhorst, Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Graham and Master Hunning Windhorst, of Tampa.

The Fort Dade baseball team has joined the Tampa League and hopes to participate in many thrilling battles this summer.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 8, 1914.

(Legislative day of June 5, 1914.)

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenant, with rank from June 4, 1914: Otto J. Cook, Texas; Alexander Lambert, N.Y.; George H. Richardson, Cal.; Miley B. Wesson, Texas; Udo J. Wile, Mich.

(Legislative day of June 5, 1914.)

Nominations received by the Senate June 9, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from June 5, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. William M. Wright, 19th Inf., detailed as adjutant general on that date.
Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., to be major from June 5, 1914, vice Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 9, 1914.

(Legislative day of June 5, 1914.)

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth to be colonel.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst to be captain.
First Lieut. Robert Sterrett to be captain.
Second Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. William C. Christy to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Sloan Doak to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Laurence C. Brown to be major.
First Lieut. Walter Singles to be captain.
Second Lieut. Edward L. Dyer to be first lieutenant.
First Lieut. Albert H. Barkley to be captain.
Second Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell to be first lieutenant.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

Charles L. Gandy, Alexander W. Williams, Louis H. Bauer, William W. Vaughan, John B. Anderson, Eide F. Thode, Walter P. Davenport, Harry N. Kerna, Robert H. Wilds, Austin J. Canning, Lanphear W. Webb, jr., John H. H. Scudder, Wilson C. von Kessler, John M. Pratt, Coleridge L. Beaver, William G. Guthrie.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

George S. Bangert, Arthur W. O. Bergfeld, Joseph B. Bissell, Swithin Chandler, Leo Eloesser, Erie F. Fisher, Leonard D. Frescoln, Oscar A. Hansen, John E. Hewitt, Allen J. Jervey, Homer H. Lewis, William H. McLain, Robert D. Maddox, Irwin B. March, Harry S. Mustard, John H. W. Rhein, Michael J. Sheahan, William A. Smith, James E. Stowers, Julius F. Zenneck.

BULLETIN 23, JUNE 5, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This Bulletin publishes the act making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914, and for other purposes.

G.O. 32, APRIL 21, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables, giving the allowance of clothing in kind for enlisted men, the articles of clothing issued without charge to enlisted men, the money allowance for clothing drawn by enlisted men, prices at which articles of clothing and equipment will be charged, sizes of clothing, and allowance of tableware and kitchen utensils, to go into effect July 1, 1914.

The articles herein enumerated furnished to the Organized Militia shall have added to the prices herein given the cost of packing.

Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost price.

At posts where this order shall not have been received by July 1, 1914, Cir. 11, office of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps, 1913, as amended by Cir. 17, office of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps, 1913, will govern until the receipt of the order.

G.O. 41, JUNE 3, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. I. of G.O. 33, War Dept., May 1, 1914, suspending telegraphic reports of desertions, is rescinded. These reports will be resumed upon receipt of this order.

II. When at the time of his restoration to duty as a soldier from the status of a general prisoner, under the provisions of Sec. 1352, Revised Statutes, the soldier is indebted to the United States or its instrumentalities, the amount of such indebtedness will be charged against him for collection in monthly installments equal to one-third of his monthly pay, unless his indebtedness if discharged at the rate of one-third of his pay would not be entirely discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In that case the amount of the monthly collections will be increased to the extent necessary

to discharge the entire indebtedness before his term of enlistment shall have expired.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., C. of S.

G.O. 22, MAY 25, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Publishes the proposed allowances of targets and target material to conform to the Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913. These allowances will be followed until such time as Pamphlet No. 1992, entitled "Small-Arms Targets and Equipment of Target Ranges," published by the Ordnance Department, has been revised and the prescribed allowances shown therein.

G.O. 24, JUNE 3, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. Six first aid packets will be kept on each boat or launch under the control of the Department Commander. Officers having immediate control of such boats are charged with the execution of this order.

II. The Ordnance Department will issue the cavalry saber, model 1913, as soon as practicable after June 15, 1914. This saber and scabbard can be carried on the McClellan saddle with the present saber straps. Letter, The A.G.O., May 23, 1914, No. 2165754.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

W. G. HAAN,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 25, JUNE 4, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Field officers of the Provisional Brigades of Coast Artillery, organized for active service, come under the provisions of Par. 1272, Army Regulations, that "All field officers of the mobile Army, serving with troops, are required to own and provide their mounts." Indt., The A.G.O., June 3, 1914, No. 2166865.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

W. G. HAAN,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 15, MAY 20, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., having reported this date at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as sanitary inspector of the department, and surgeon of the Cavalry Division, relieving Col. William D. Crosby, M.C., as division surgeon.

BULLETIN 21, JUNE 1, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Par. 1 of this order refers to instruction issued by the War Department for the supply of newspapers and periodicals during the ensuing fiscal year, which provide for the payment of subscriptions at the end of each quarter. The second paragraph of the Bulletin reads: "Officers charged with the selection of civilians from Civil Service certificates of eligibles for appointment to positions under supervision of the various staff department, will hereafter immediately report by letter to the secretary of the Civil Service district the names of persons declining appointments; the letter in addition to show the position, salary and number of the certificate in each case."

BULLETIN 22, JUNE 3, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

The Tables of Organization, 1914, superseding the Manual of the Medical Department failing to authorize an acting cook for the Hospital Corps, and information having been requested as to whether an acting cook is allowed for a field hospital, the War Department under date of May 26, 1914 (2164449, A.G.O.), decided that the "Tables of Organization, 1914," are not to be construed as rendering inoperative existing orders and regulations governing the appointment of acting cooks in the Hospital Corps from the allotted number of privates and privates, first class, of Hospital Corps detachments and companies, but that the total number of privates and privates, first class, of any organization of the Hospital Corps is intended to include all men holding the appointment of acting cook.

G.O. 16, MAY 28, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated May 25, 1914, the 20th Infantry is temporarily attached to the 8th Brigade.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

R. A. BROWN, Major, G.S., C. of S.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Major George T. Patterson, A.G., relieved duty as adjutant, 8th Brigade, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1914, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Major Frank L. Winn, A.G., from duty in the Philippine Department, about Sept. 15, 1914, to United States for further orders. (June 6, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave three months, effective about June 28, 1914, to Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G. (June 3, E.D.)
Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, I.G., having reported, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for duty. (May 7, S.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Col. Thomas Cruse and Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of notice from the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army will repair to Washington for the purpose of examining sample shoes, which will be submitted with bids opened on June 16, 1914. (June 8, War D.)

Major George D. Guyer, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty in that corps, June 30, 1914, and is assigned to the 16th Infantry July 1, and will join regiment. (June 10, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Major Harry L. Pettus, Q.M.C. (June 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Wilson F. Sturgill, Q.M.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George F. McGurran, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list June 17, 1914, and will repair to his home. (June 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Bray, Q.M.C., from further duty on the transport Dix to Fort McDowell, Cal., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John W. Vogel, Q.M.C. Sergeant Vogel upon relief will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the transport Dix. (June 6, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph Omor, Q.M.C., a member of Bakery Company No. 3, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is transferred as sergeant to the Permanent School Detachment, Enlisted Faculty, School for Bakers and Cooks, same post, and is detailed for duty as instructor in baking, garrison and field, at the school. (May 29, Western D.)

Sergt. Fred H. Morrell, Q.M.C., 8th Brigade, El Paso, Texas, is transferred to Permanent School Detachment, Enlisted Faculty, School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will be sent to that post for duty as chief instructor in baking, garrison and field. (June 5, 1914.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jacob W. Shover, Q.M.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Sergt. William H. Coddington, Q.M.C., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps, will be sent on the transport to leave San Francisco July 6, 1914, to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty: Clarence A. Burroughs, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; John B. Leehman, Fort Stevens, Ore.; George H. Montgomery, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga. (June 10, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harley Weir, Q.M.C., Fort Ruger, H.T., will be sent to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (June 10, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will proceed, at proper time, to Students' Military Instruction

Camp, at Asheville, N.C., July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, for duty. (June 6, E.D.)

Major George M. Ekwurzel, M.C., will proceed to the Students' Military Instruction Camp at Burlington, Vt., to be held July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, for duty and upon termination of camp return to proper station, Fort Andrews, Mass. (June 6, E.D.)

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., will proceed to Students' Military Instruction Camp, at Burlington, Vt., July 6 to Aug. 7, and then return to station. (June 6, E.D.)

So much of Par. 31, S.O. 131, June 5, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C., is revoked. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C., is relieved from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport from San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 5, 1914, to the Philippine Islands for duty. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C., from temporary duty at Fort Preble, Maine, to his proper station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., at the proper time will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for temporary duty as surgeon on the transport Buford to leave about June 15 for a trip to posts in Alaska, and then report proper station. (May 29, Western D.)

First Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to Teate, Cal., for temporary duty with the troops at that place. (June 1, Western D.)

Leave one month, about July 1, 1914, to Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C. Major Dean will sail for Manila on Aug. 5, 1914, instead of July 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. William T. Cade, jr., M.C., is relieved temporary duty in Southern Department, and from further duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in time to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail about July 5, 1914, for the Philippines for assignment to duty. (June 5, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Corps are relieved duty in Philippine Department, about Sept. 15, 1914, and will then proceed to the U.S. and upon arrival report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army: Major William E. Vose, Capt. Joseph Casper, Taylor E. Darby, James S. Fox and Ralph G. De Voe. (June 5, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Corps is relieved duty at station specified after his name in time to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail about July 5, 1914, for the Philippines for assignment to duty: Major Elmer A. Dean, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Capt. William L. Sheep, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. William Denton, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. John R. McKnight, Fort Andrews, Mass. (June 5, War D.)

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., to Fort Missoula, Mont., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof to Fort Thomas, Ky., as heretofore ordered. (June 5, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 27, 1914, to Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C. (June 9, War D.)

First Lieut. William D. Herbert, M.C., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 6, S.O. 127, War D., June 1, 1914, vice Capt. William Denton, M.C., relieved. (June 9, War D.)

Fort Riley, Kas., is designated as the station of Major George H. Crabtree, M.C. (June 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, jr., M.C., from further duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., to Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, for duty in the Transport Service. (June 10, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, M.R.C., to active duty in service of United States; to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Ignatz D. Loewy, M.R.C., relieved from active duty in Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph M. Le Comte, M.R.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, to his home and is relieved from active duty. (June 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Southwick, M.R.C., will report at proper time to C.O., Troop D, 5th Cavalry, for duty with that troop during its march to the Students' Camp of Instruction at Ludington, Mich., July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, and at the camp during its continuance, and upon termination of the camp will return with Troop D to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 26, C.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., is extended two months. (June 10, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months and twenty-one days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the June transport, is granted Acting Dental Surg. Charles E. Sherwood, Schofield Barracks, H.T. (May 12, Hawaiian D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. George L. M. Auger, H.C., Fort Adams, R.I., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 6. (June 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jason D. Byers, H.C., now at New Cumberland, Pa., on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Sergt. Julius B. Green, H.C., Post of San Juan, San Juan, P.R., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Percy Tanner, H.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Sergt. William B. Bunte, H.C., Fort Clark, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 7 and Field Hospital No. 7, respectively. (May 19, S.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Major Amor A. Fries relieved duty at Engineer School and post of Washington Barracks, D.C., and from duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers and will proceed to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., relieving Capt. Clarence H. Knight of the duties in his charge. Captain Knight ten days after being thus relieved to Texas City, Texas, 2d Battalion of Engineers, for duty.

Capt. Harold S. Hetrick relieved duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers, such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed about July 1, 1914, to Louisville, Ky., for station and duty under the district engineer officer, Louisville Engineer District, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave one month, about June 20, 1914, to Capt. Thomas J. Smith, O.D. (June 8, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about June 19, 1914, to Capt. James H. Burns, O.D. (June 8, War D.)

Leave one month, about June 20, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, O.D. (June 9, War D.)

Leave one month, about June 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, O.D. (June 9, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about June 20, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, O.D. (June 10, War D.)

Leave eighteen days to 1st Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, O.D. (June 10, War D.)

Leave one month, about June 12, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Glendon M. Barnes, O.D. (June 10, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Majors Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., now on temporary duty at El Paso, Texas, is relieved duty Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Washington, D.C., for consultation with Chief Signal Officer, and upon completion thereof proceed to Canal Zone for duty pertaining to preparation of estimates of Signal Corps material for fire-control installation in the Coast Defenses of Balboa and Cristobal. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Karl Truesdell, S.C., is relieved as assistant to the department signal officer, and will proceed in command of a detachment of twenty-five enlisted men of Telegraph Co. H, S.C., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (May 22, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward N. Reeves, Telegraph Co. B, S.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as operator in charge of the radio station, relieving 1st Class Sergt. John A. Dickson, Telegraph Co. B, S.C., who will report to company commander for duty. (May 26, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Carlin H. Whitesell, S.C., now at Fort

Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for duty. (May 16, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Jacob K. Shettel, S.C., El Paso, Texas, will be sent to Panama for duty under Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., in connection with the preparation of estimates of Signal Corps material for fire-control installation in the Coast Defenses of Balboa and Cristobal. (June 8, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas W. Wylie, S.C., El Paso, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. B, S.C. (June 8, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 9, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Capt. James D. Tilford, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (May 16, S.D.)

Vetn. Olaf Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., having reported at these headquarters will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (May 23, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, to take effect June 2, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., now at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. (May 16, Hawaiian D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., is detailed Q.M. and O.O. of the Students' Camp of Instruction at Ludington, Mich., July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914. (May 28, C.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL.

The leave granted Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., is extended until Aug. 5, 1914. (June 8, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 8th Cav. (to be transferred to 6th Cavalry, July 1, 1914). (June 8, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Major George L. Byram, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will proceed to Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (May 18, S.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 10th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect June 15, 1914. (June 8, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The name of 1st Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 1, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. George W. De Armond, Cav., is removed therefrom, June 30, 1914. (June 8, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

Leave fifteen days, about June 5, 1914, to Major Stephen H. Elliott, 12th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (May 26, S.D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr., 12th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 24, 1914, for duty. (June 8, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave three months, under exceptional circumstances, is granted Capt. George W. Biegler, 14th Cav., Eagle Pass, Texas. (May 7, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

Leave one month, about June 15, 1914, is granted Vetn. Ray J. Stanciliff, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (May 21, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, Cav., now at Nogales, Ariz., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (May 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. George W. De Armond, Cav., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., about July 1, 1914, for duty with a troop of Cavalry thereat for a period of one month and at the expiration of this period will return to West Point, N.Y., and resume his duties. (June 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the June transport, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles T. Mencher, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (May 21, Hawaiian D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months and twenty-two days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the August transport, is granted Capt. Samuel Frankenberg, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (May 19, Hawaiian D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 4th Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 24, 1914, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 30, 1914, and return to proper station. (June 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward H. Hicks, 4th Field Art., is transferred at his own request to the 6th Field Artillery. He will join battery to which assigned. (June 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (June 4, War D.)

The name of Capt. Arthur H. Bryant, C.A.C., is placed on list of detached officers, effective July 1, 1914, and the name of Capt. Hugh S. Brown, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, June 30, 1914. Captain Brown is relieved duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, further duty recruiting service, July 1, 1914, and will then join station to which he may be assigned. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 1, 1914. Captain Mason is relieved assignment to 4th Company, C.A.C., and placed on unassigned list, July 1, 1914. (June 5, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about June 15, 1914, to Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A.C. (June 6, E.D.)

Capt. Harry B. Watson, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, now in New York city, will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty during the Coast Defense Exercises, Coast Artillery Reserves, state of New York, to be held at that post June 28 to Aug. 9, 1914. (June 5, E.D.)

Leave three months, about June 6, to 2d Lieut. C. A. Chapman, C.A.C. (June 4, E.D.)

Leave one month, about June 22, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C. (June 6, War D.)

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Hendley, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (June 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Clarence L. Gilbert, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (June 4, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty days, to take effect on May 31, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert N. Bodine, C.A.C., now in the field near Dulzura, Cal. (May 28, Western D.)

Leave one month and five days, to terminate July 5, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Frank R. Sessions, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (May 29, Western D.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as an acting inspector general, July 4, 1914. (June 10, War D.)

Major James F. Brady, C.A.C., is detailed as acting inspector general, July 5, 1914, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the department inspector of Eastern Department. (June 10, War D.)

The name of Major James F. Brady, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 5, 1914, and the name of Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, July 4, 1914. Major Heiner is assigned to the command of Fort Banks, Mass., July 5, 1914, for duty. (June 10, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, C.A.C. (June 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 142d Company and is placed on the unassigned list for duty on the staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Subic Bay. (June 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Randolph T. Pendleton, C.A.C., is transferred from the 37th Co. to the 142d Co. He will proceed

at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail about July 6, 1914, for the Philippine Islands, and join company to which transferred. (June 10, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) James R. Cardwell, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Gregory McCarthy, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Andrew Duncan, C.A.C., Fort Mills, P.I., will be sent on the transport to leave July 15, 1914, to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Fort Crockett, Texas, to relieve Sergt. Major (J.G.) Austin L. Hackman, C.A.C., who will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Christensen, C.A.C., now at Fort Mills, P.I., is assigned to duty at that post. (June 4, War D.)

Engr. John H. Vaterlaus, C.A.C., School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as of his present grade to the Coast Artillery Corps and will be sent to Fort McKinley, Maine, for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Engr. George A. Mills, C.A.C., Fort McKinley, Maine, is transferred as of his present grade to the Coast Artillery School Detachment and will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Master Gun. Thomas J. Stephens, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Arthur A. Houser, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md., will sail from New York city about July 10, 1914, to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, for duty. (June 4, War D.)

Following electrician sergeants first class, C.A.C., to stations indicated for duty: James F. Hodges, Fort Hunt, Va., to Fort Howard, Md.; Otto S. Hahn, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Hunt, Va. (June 4, War D.)

The following sergeants, now on duty as instructors of the Coast Artillery Reserves, N.G.N.Y., New York city, will proceed, so as to arrive at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 28, 1914, for duty during the Coast Defense Exercises, Coast Artillery Reserves of New York, to be held June 28 to Aug. 9, 1914: Sergts. Leighton Brown, 136th Co., Walter D. Esterhood, 132d Co., Dan J. Sweeney, 102d Co., Robert Llewellyn, 122d Co., William J. O'Brien, 146th Co., Francis H. Quinn, 82d Co., William O. Simmons, 165th Co., James E. Smyth, 135th Co., Henry L. Wallen, 69th Co. (June 5, E.D.)

Sergt. Joseph Brustmann, 27th Co., C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of California and will be sent to San Francisco. (June 9, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

COL. D. L. HOWELL, ATTACHED.

Leave three months, with permission to leave the department, to take effect about May 26, 1914, is granted Major Julius A. Penn, 1st Inf., adjutant, 1st Hawaiian Brigade. (May 23, Hawaiian D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Capt. Otto B. Rosenbaum, 2d Inf., was on May 12 appointed Q.M. of the regiment, vice Gibson, appointed regimental adjutant; Capt. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., is transferred from Co. M to Co. I, and Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., unassigned, is assigned to Co. M; Capt. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., unassigned, was on May 13 appointed regimental commissary, vice Marquart, promoted; 1st Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., is relieved from command of the Regimental Detachment, 2d Infantry, and Capt. Jesse M. Cullison, commissary, 2d Inf., is detailed to command the Machine-gun Company, 2d Infantry; the name of 1st Lieut. Evarn E. Lewis, 2d Inf., is placed on list of detached officers. (June 5, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Second Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (June 8, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Sergt. James L. Cardwell, Co. H, 7th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Wyoming, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Nebraska. (June 9, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, to 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (May 7, S.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

The name of 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, effective July 1, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, Inf., is removed therefrom, June 30, 1914. Lieutenant Caldwell is relieved duty Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service and is assigned to 12th Infantry, effective July 1, 1914. He will join station to which he may be assigned. (June 5, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Sergt. August Beaton, Co. D, 14th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 10, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the U.S., to 2d Lieut. William H. H. Morris, jr., 15th Inf. (June 5, War D.)

Corpl. Dennis W. Sullivan, Co. E, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 6, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE BELL, JR.

Leave to Sept. 5, 1914, to 2d Lieut. J. Pendleton Wilson, 16th Inf. (June 8, War D.)

Major Harry J. Hirsch, 16th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect July 1, 1914, vice Major George D. Guyer, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, June 30, 1914, is assigned to the 16th Infantry, July 1, 1914, and will then join regiment. (June 10, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. W. GRIFFITHS.

Leave one month, about May 21, 1914, to Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf. (May 30, S.D.)

Leave one month, about May 31, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Leland S. Devore, 17th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (May 18, S.D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. William E. Holliday, 17th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect July 1, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, Inf., is removed therefrom, June 30, 1914.

duties, is detailed as acting adjutant at headquarters, 2d Division. (May 8, 2d Div.)

Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 23d Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty and upon completion will comply with the requirements of Par. 12, S.O. 106, May 6, 1914, War D. (June 10, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Upon the return of Cos. G and H, 29th Infantry, to Fort Jay, N.Y., about June 15, 1914, Cos. E and F, 29th Infantry, at that post, will proceed to Albany, N.Y., for the purpose of conducting their small-arms target practice on the state rifle range at Rensselaerwyck, N.Y. (June 8, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

The leave granted Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (June 10, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 30, 1914, and he is relieved from Fort Logan, and from recruiting duty, and is assigned to the 25d Infantry, July 1, 1914, and will join regiment. (June 5, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 30, 1914, and he is relieved from further duty on recruiting duty, and is assigned to the 12th Infantry, July 1, and will join station to which assigned. (June 5, War D.)

Leave ten days granted Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, Inf., having been appointed a captain of Infantry in the Army, under authority conferred by an Act of Congress approved May 2, 1914, is placed on the retired list of officers of the Army, to take effect June 6, 1914. (June 8, War D.)

Leave four days, about June 10, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Inf. (June 8, War D.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 1, 1914, is granted Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Inf. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, Inf., will proceed on July 1, 1914, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Leave about June 15 to Aug. 1, 1914, is granted Capt. George H. White, Inf. (June 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Jr., Inf., will proceed about June 20, 1914, to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (June 10, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hugh Straughn, P.S., is extended one month. (June 8, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect Sept. 1, 1914:

Capt. William G. Sills from 1st Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. John A. Warden from 3d Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. Joseph Plummer, Jr., from 15th Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Van Deusen from 13th Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. Guy W. McClelland from 9th Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. Louis A. Fallgatter from 14th Cavalry to 8th.

Major Ross L. Bush from 26th Infantry to 13th.

Capt. George C. Lewis from 26th Infantry to 13th.

Capt. Charles E. Reese from 18th Infantry to 8th.

Capt. Patrick H. Mullaney from 14th Infantry to 13th.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark from 21st Infantry to 24th.

First Lieut. William J. McCaughey from 26th Infantry to 13th.

First Lieut. Charles H. White from 5th Infantry to 13th.

First Lieut. Paul A. Larned from 29th Infantry to 13th.

First Lieut. Clark Lynn from 21st Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. Edmund R. Andrews from 17th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. Louis P. Ford from 18th Infantry to 15th.

Second Lieut. John M. McDowell from 5th Infantry to 8th.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Jones from 17th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray from 17th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Jones from 29th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. James I. Muir from 23d Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. Walter B. Robb from 29th Infantry to 24th.

Second Lieut. Durward S. Wilson from 17th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. George H. Gardiner from 9th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. George A. Speer, Jr., from 26th Infantry to 13th.

Second Lieut. Harry B. Crea from 23d Infantry to 24th.

Second Lieut. J. Pendleton Wilson from 16th Infantry to 15th Inf.

Each of the officers named will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place about Sept. 5, 1914, for Manila, P.I., and join regiment to which he is transferred. (June 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter H. Frank, 5th Inf., is transferred to 25th Infantry, to take effect Aug. 1, 1914. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., sail on transport about Aug. 5, 1914, for Honolulu, H.T., and join regiment to which transferred. (June 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Varlin C. Stokely, 25th Inf., is transferred to the 28th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join company to which assigned. (June 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1914. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail on transport to leave about July 5, 1914, for Manila for duty. (June 8, War D.)

RELIEVED WITH REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect Sept. 1, 1914:

Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 2d Lieuts. Wilfrid M. Blunt, Edwin N. Hardy, John P. Lucas, Frederick Gilbreath and Frank H. Hicks, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, 7th Cav.; Capt. E. Alexis Jeune, 13th Inf.; Capt. Tenney Ross, 8th Inf.; Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 1st Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, Charles F. Thompson, Edward H. Tarbuton and Oscar K. Tolley, 2d Lieuts. Agard H. Bailey, Floyd D. Carlock, Frederick C. Dillman and Courtney H. Hodges, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Ira A. Rader, 24th Inf.; Emmert W. Savage, 14th Inf.; Fred L. Walker, 13th Inf.; Alfred J. Betcher, 8th Inf.; William J. Calvert, 13th Inf.; Frank B. Clay, 24th Inf.; Harry J. Keeley, 15th Inf.; William H. H. Morris, Jr., 15th Inf., and Guy I. Rowe, 13th Inf.

Each officer will proceed about Sept. 15, 1914, to the United States and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (June 8, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Mich. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Guy E. Manning, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (June 5, War D.)

Major Frederick V. Krüg, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb. (June 6, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. Ernest E. Haskell, 19th Inf., Capt. James G. Hannah, 7th Inf., Capt. Edgar C. Jones, M.C., 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Adna G. Wilde, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Crockett, Texas, June 23, 1914, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of conducting the examination of such applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before it under Sec. 23, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or the performance of staff duties in such forces. The examination will be conducted in accordance with provisions of G.O. 57, War D., 1909. (June 5, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 10th Inf., Capt. Harry G. Ford, M.C., Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C., 1st Lieut. Andrew J. White, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Lockett, 10th Inf., is appointed to meet at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, July 7, 1914, for the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces. (June 6, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th Cav., Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., Capt. Ralph S.

Porter, M.C., 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlain, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. William H. W. Youngs, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 23, 1914, for examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces. (June 6, War D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers will report by letter at once to the commanding officer, Central Department, for assignment to the command of maneuver camps this summer: Col. Horatio G. Sackel, Cav., Robert D. Read, Cav., and Harris L. Roberts, Inf., Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth, Inf., Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf., William P. Burnham, Inf., George H. Cameron, Cav., Charles H. Grierson, Cav., and Daniel L. Tate, 5th Cav. (June 8, War D.)

A camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of Indiana will be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 22 to 26, 1914, inclusive. The following officers are detailed as instructors: Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf. (May 28, C.D.)

A joint camp of instruction with Battery D, 5th Field Artillery, U.S.A., and the 1st Field Artillery, Militia of Minnesota, will be established at Lake City, Minn., to take place from June 11 to 16, 1914, inclusive; camp commander, Capt. George R. Greene, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., who will regulate instruction, the special object of this camp being general field artillery instruction and preparation for firing practice later. Battery D, 5th Field Art., will proceed to Lake City by marching and upon termination of the camp will proceed by marching to the military reservation at Sparta, Wis., for field training and target practice.

The following officers will proceed from the points indicated to West Newbury, Mass., for duty as instructors at the Medical and Infantry officers camp, Mass. V.M. June 25 to 28: Major Walter H. Gordon, 3d Inf., from Madison Barracks; Major George M. Ekwurzel, M.C., from Fort Andrews, Mass.; Capt. James J. Justice, 5th Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Joseph K. Partell, 5th Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf., from Burlington, Vt.; 1st Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, Inf., from West Point, N.Y.; Edwin Butcher, Inf., from Augusta, Maine; Roderick Dew, Inf., from West Point, N.Y.; John P. Bubb, Inf., from West Point, N.Y.; James G. Boswell, Inf., from Jersey City, N.J.; William T. McMillan, Inf., from West Point; James G. Taylor, Inf., from West Point, N.Y., and Patrick J. Morrissey, Inf., from West Point, N.Y. (June 4, E.D.)

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of New Hampshire, as noted opposite their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to Manchester, N.H., and make the annual field inspection of organizations during their practice march, June 15 to 20, 1914, inclusive: Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 4th Field Art., Capt. Joseph A. Baer, Cav., 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, Inf., 2d Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., 2d Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 15th Inf., and Major Herbert G. Shaw, M.C. (June 2, C.D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of Iowa will be held at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 22 to 26, 1914, inclusive. The following officers are detailed as instructors: Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., 1st Lieut. George Grunert, Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, Inf. (June 2, C.D.)

One day of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of Indiana will be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 22 to 27, 1914, inclusive, and another June 29 to July 4, 1914, inclusive. Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf., are detailed as instructors to attend both camps. (June 2, C.D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., June 1, 1914. Detail for the court: Col. Francis J. Kernan, 6th Inf., Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, 20th Inf., Majors George W. Read, 9th Cav., Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav., Malvern-Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., Lewis S. Sorley, 12th Inf., Peter E. Marquart, 12th Inf., and George P. White, 9th Cav., Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 12th Inf., and Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., judge advocate. (May 21, S.D.)

ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

The following officers will proceed via U.S. chartered transport Satilla from Galveston, Texas, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for temporary duty: Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., assistant to the Chief of Staff, 2d Division; Capt. Arthur W. Brown, Inf., judge advocate; Major Henry E. Wilkins, Q.M.C.; Major James A. Cole, Q.M.C.; Capt. Joseph C. Brady, Q.M.C. (May 8, 2d Div.)

STUDENTS' CAMP.

A Students' Military Instruction Camp will be established at Ludington, Mich., and maintained from July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914, inclusive; commanding officer, Capt. George H. Shelton, 29th Inf.; quartermaster and ordnance officer, 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav.; troops participating, Troop D, 5th Cavalry; Co. L, 29th Infantry, and band, 3d Infantry; estimated student attendance, 200. The following officers have been detailed by the War Department for duty at this camp to report there July 1, 1914: First Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., Edwin Gunner, Inf., Frederick B. Terrell, Inf., and Russell James, 3d Inf. (June 2, C.D.)

JOINT CAMPS, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

A camp of instruction for Co. A, 5th Infantry, will be established at the State Military Reservation, Niantic, Conn., during the period July 11 to 18, 1914, inclusive. (June 2, E.D.)

On the request of the Governor of Connecticut the following organizations of the Militia of Connecticut will participate in the joint encampment at Niantic, July 11 to 18, known officially as Camp of Instruction for Co. A, 5th Infantry: 1st Regiment of Infantry, 2d Regiment of Infantry, 1st Separate Company of Infantry, 1st Company, Signal Corps, Ambulance Company No. 1, and Field Hospital No. 1. Sanitary troops will accompany the organizations to which attached.

Lieut. Col. Abraham S. Buffington, 3d Inf., is detailed to command the joint camp of instruction to be held at the State Military Reservation, Niantic, Conn., July 11 to 18, 1914, inclusive.

Co. A, 5th Infantry, fully equipped for the field, will proceed, by marching 150 miles and the remainder of the distance by rail, from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to the State Military Reservation, Niantic, Conn., in time to arrive there by July 10, 1914, for field instruction at that place July 11 to 18, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of the camp this company will return to station, Plattsburg Barracks, by marching 150 miles and the remainder of the distance by rail. Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C., Fort Adams, R.I., will proceed to this camp for duty as camp surgeon and inspector and instructor of the Militia sanitary troops. (June 2, E.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the joint camp of instruction to be held at Niantic, Conn., July 11 to 18, 1914, for duty as instructors: Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., with Signal Corps company; 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, Inf., James G. Boswell, Inf., William T. MacMillan, Inf., A. Elliott Brown, 16th Inf., James G. Taylor, Inf., and Patrick J. Morrissey, Inf., with battalions. (June 6, E.D.)

Camps of instruction for Co. B, 5th Infantry, will be established in the vicinity of the following places during the periods indicated: Lakeville, Mass., July 5-19, 1914, inclusive; state reservation adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 22-31, 1914, inclusive; Augusta, Maine, Aug. 3-12, 1914, inclusive. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., is detailed to command the joint camps of instruction above named.

Co. B, 5th Infantry fully equipped for the field, will proceed, by marching 150 miles and the remainder of the distance by rail, from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Lakeville, Mass., in time to arrive there by July 5, 1914, for field instruction at that place July 5-19, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of this camp the company will proceed by rail to state reservation adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for field instruction at that place, July 22-31, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of the camp at state reservation, Vermont, the company will proceed by rail to Augusta, Maine, for field instruction at that place Aug. 3-12, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of the camp at Augusta, Maine, the company will return to station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by marching 150 miles and the remainder of the distance by rail. Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is detailed to command the camps and as inspector and instructor of the Militia sanitary troops and as camp surgeon. (June 9, E.D.)

The following organizations of the Militia of Massachusetts will participate in the joint encampment known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company B, 5th Infantry: 2d Regiment of Infantry, 5th Regiment of Infantry, 6th Regiment of Infantry, 8th Regiment of Infantry, 9th Regiment of Infantry, Ambulance Company No. 1 and Co. A, Signal Corps. Sanitary troops will accompany the organizations to which attached. (June 9, E.D.)

The following organizations of the Militia of Vermont will participate in the joint camp known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company B, 5th Infantry: 1st Infantry and sanitary troops. (June 9, E.D.)

The following organizations of the Militia of Maine will participate in the joint camp known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company B, 5th Infantry: 2d Infantry and sanitary troops. (June 9, E.D.)

Camps of instruction for Co. C, 29th Infantry, will be established in the vicinity of the following places during the periods indicated: Fort Spring, Ky., July 1-10, 1914, inclusive; Maryville, Tenn., July 11-20, 1914, inclusive; Montgomery, Ala., July 21-30, 1914, inclusive; Natchez, Miss., July 31 to Aug. 10, 1914, inclusive. Col. William J. Nicholson, 2d Cav., is detailed to command the joint camps named above.

Co. C, 29th Infantry, fully equipped for the field, will proceed, by marching 150 miles and the remainder of the distance by rail, from Fort Porter, N.Y., to Fort Spring, Ky., in time to arrive there by June 30, 1914, for field instruction at that place, July 1 to 10, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of this camp the company will proceed, by rail, to Maryville, Tenn., for field instruction at that place, July 11 to 20, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of the latter camp the company will proceed, by rail, to Montgomery, Ala., for field instruction at that place, July 21 to 30, 1914, inclusive. Upon termination of the camp at Natchez the company will return the remainder of the distance by rail. Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y., is detailed for duty at the camps named as inspector and instructor of the Militia sanitary troops and as camp surgeon. (June 9, E.D.)

The following organizations of the Militia of Kentucky will participate in the joint encampment known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company C, 29th Infantry: 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 3d Infantry, 1st Field Hospital and sanitary troops.

The following organizations of the Militia of Tennessee will participate in the joint encampment known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company C, 29th Infantry: 3d Infantry, Machine-gun Company, band, Provisional Regiment, Infantry, 1st Separate Battalion, Infantry, 2d Separate Battalion, Infantry, Separate Cos. C, D, F and H, Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry, Field Hospital No. 1, Ambulance Company No. 1, and detachment Quartermaster Corps.

The following organizations of the Militia of Alabama will participate in the joint encampment known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company C, 29th Infantry: 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 4th Infantry and sanitary troops.

The following organizations of the Militia of Mississippi will participate in the joint encampment known officially as Camp of Instruction for Company C, 29th Infantry: 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Independent Battalions, Infantry, Independent Cos. C, E, H, K, M and N, 1st and 2d Independent bands and sanitary troops.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following non-commissioned officers are detailed for duty at the U.S. Military Prison and will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as non-commissioned officers with the disciplinary organizations there: Sergt. Elbert C. Russell, Co. F, 23d Inf., Sergt. Charles Livingston, Co. D, 18th Inf., Sergt. John Souhrade, Co. C, 27th Inf., and Corpl. Will Boyd, Co. L, 18th Inf. (June 6, War D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 68, March 24, 1914, directing Capt. Louis T. Boisseau and John B. W. Corey, Field Art., and Robert Davis, 5th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., to proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty at that place June 1 to 15, 1914, is revoked. (June 3, E.D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18
Sheridan	July 6	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	18
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	18
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	18
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	31

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BURFORD—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Seattle, Wash., June 15, en route to Alaska; will leave Seattle June 25.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., June 5.

McCLELLAN—At New Orleans, La.; will sail for New York June 20.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Nagasaki, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., May 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, May 22; arrived Honolulu June 6 and sailed June 7.

SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.; will sail June 15.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.; left for Alaskan ports June 10.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. T. C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.

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States Military Academy, the United States Naval
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-
ton, D.C.A field test of the Vickers and the service machine
guns is now in progress at Texas City. A company of
Infantry and a troop of Cavalry will be used in con-
ducting the test, which will consist of an instruction
period and a field firing test. It will really be a contest
between the two guns. One of the guns will be issued
to the company of Infantry and the other to a troop of
Cavalry for half of the time, and then the companies will
exchange outfits. The guns will be submitted to a very
severe test. The board conducting the test consists of
Major Walter G. Penfield, Ord. Dept., Capt. W. R.
Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., Capt. Augustine McIntyre, Field
Art., Capt. Frank S. Bowen, 16th Inf., and Lieut. A.
M. Pardee, 20th Inf.Dr. John Constat, of the medical faculty of the George-
town (Va.) University, charges that the Peace Founda-
tion will be largely responsible for the next Balkan war,
as two members of the commission were highly objection-**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street
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school filled THREE-FOURTHS of the vacancies and left the
remaining ONE-FOURTH to be distributed among all the
other schools in the country.Our candidates for Presidential appointments to the Naval
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able to the countries vitally interested. "I do not
content myself with saying merely that some of the
members of the commission were pro-Bulgarian," said
Dr. Constat. "I mean that some of the members of the
commission in making their report on the atrocities of
the Balkan war made statements that were untrue and
misleading. It is no exaggeration for me to state that
if there is another war in the Balkans this commission,
sent out by an organization that makes a business to
promote peace, will be in part to blame for the outbreak
of such a struggle, for its report has served only to
emphasize the bitterness of feeling among the Balkan
Powers."Considerable interest is being taken by the advocates
of a shorter rifle for the Cavalry in the modification of
the Army rifle made by Sergt. F. L. Hoffman, U.S.M.C.
Sergeant Hoffman, who appears to be somewhat of a
mechanic, has been remodeling a number of service rifles
for sportsmen to be used in hunting big game. In one
case he shortened the barrel of the rifle four inches, it
is said, with very satisfactory results. Experiments
with it indicate that the gun is about as powerful and
accurate as the Springfield rifle at the regulation length.
For years there has been considerable discussion among
Cavalry men as to the desirability of shortening the
barrel of the rifle for mounted troops. It is obvious
that a shorter gun could be handled more easily by
mounted troops and the decrease in weight is a very
important element, especially as the troopers are required
to carry swords as well as a rifle. Sergeant Hoffman's
experiment will be watched with interest by the advocates
of the shorter rifle for the mounted troops.The disposition of the 2d Squadron, 5th U.S. Cav., on
strike duty in Colorado is as follows: Troops E and G,
at Walsenburg, Colo.; Troop F, at Strong, Colo., and
Troop H at Oakview, Colo. The squadron left Trini-
dad, Colo., on May 7, 1914.President Wilson on June 9 signed an executive order
directing that all Federal employees, wherever stationed,
be required to work only four hours on Saturdays be-
tween June 15 and Sept. 15 of the present year.Orders were issued June 11 by the Treasury Depart-
ment at Washington that customs officials along the
entire Mexican border exercise extreme vigilance to
prevent the passage of arms into Mexico.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

MILITIA TO CONFORM TO DIVISIONAL SYSTEM.Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia
Affairs, General Staff, War Dept., learns that some of
the states are contemplating organizing additional units
of Militia in view of possible international complica-
tions, the intention in some cases being to disband them
if war does not soon result, or to prepare now a plan for
quickly providing additional units when war is declared.
This betrays a misapprehension as to the policy of the
War Department, to correct which General Mills has
issued a bulletin in which he calls attention to the
scheme for utilizing to the fullest extent the Organized
Militia promulgated 1912 in the "Report of the Organ-
ization of the Land Forces of the United States." This
created twelve divisional districts in the hope that in
time all arms will be represented in these districts in
their proper proportions. The War Department is lend-
ing every effort to obtain this desired result, and in case
the Organized Militia should be called forth the twelve-
division plan will be strictly adhered to.It will be necessary for the proper working of the
plan that the first line troops consist, to the greatest
possible extent, of units already organized, equipped and
trained with a division at war strength of 22,000 officers
and men, the total to be 270,000. Adding the Regular
Army troops available we should have a force of about
340,000, sufficient for the first line. This divisional plan
provides a broad and permanent military policy. Its
approval by the Governors in reply to a request by the
Secretary of War in 1912 for their co-operation has
tended to intrench it as a part of our military system.
That the plan appears applicable at the present interna-
tional situation demonstrates its soundness.In all of the twelve divisional districts except one there
are now an excess of Infantry and a deficiency in one
or more of the "auxiliary" arms. A table is given show-
ing the excess and deficiency. In twelve divisions there
are a deficiency of seventy-eight Field Artillery batteries,
fifty-four Cavalry troops, fourteen Engineer companies,
twelve field hospitals, thirty-four ambulance companies,
and an excess of 316 Infantry companies. No increase
of Infantry will be authorized or equipped, as an in-
crease of Infantry would aggravate the present unbal-
anced condition of divisions. There has been practically
no growth in the total strength of the Organized Militia
since the passage of the Dick bill. It might be well to
provide additional auxiliary troops, but only in case
they can be maintained as a permanent part of the Or-
ganized Militia, and not merely as a temporary expedi-
ent to meet a possible situation in Mexico. A temporary
organization of Militia units would be manifestly con-
trary to the intent of the law, which provides for the
Organized Militia as permanent units for service in
peace and war, when the Volunteers are legal only in
time of war.Under the requirements of the Hay bill (H.R. 7138)
little more is needed than a change of name to trans-
form recognized Militia organizations into similar ones
of the Volunteer Army, but this cannot be done in the
case of newly created and not recognized units which can
be organized only when the War Department authorizes
it after Congress gives authority. Prior to such a time
these new units will have no standing with the War De-
partment and will in no way be recognized. As far as
can be foreseen at this time, in view of possible inter-
national complications, no troops other than these
twelve divisions will be required. Therefore, in case
Volunteers are raised under the provisions of the re-
cently enacted Volunteer Army bill, the Government will
accept for transfer to the Volunteer Infantry service
only nine regiments of Infantry in each division district,
and that nine will be these already organized. Other
organizations of Infantry, now existing, will be afforded
an opportunity to volunteer as units of such other arms
as may be necessary to carry out the twelve-division
plan.That well known authority on Canadian affairs, Mr.
W. H. P. Jarvis, writing on the subject of the loyalty
which permeates the people of that vast Dominion, points
out that the intensity of this feeling is a riddle to himself,
as well as to many others, and that, though it has had
to withstand many shocks, it still thrives. He remarks,
further, that their loyalty to the Empire was particularly
noticeable at the last general election, and he is of opinion
that Englishmen are unable to appreciate the intensity
of this sentiment, and that even the Canadian people
themselves are not quite able to understand it. In spite of
the superficial evidences of loyalty to the British flag, there
are indications that Canada is becoming Americanized,
and it would not be wise for the home government to test
this loyalty too far. Canada is just now engaged in
solving the difficult problem of assimilating the swarm
of immigrants, including Americans from across her

southern border, and the British sentiment is fast undergoing dilution.

INFLUENCE OF AIRCRAFT ON ARTILLERY.

That the success of aircraft in war may change the entire attitude of present-day artillery toward the value of priority of occupation of positions, bringing the old-time artillery duel again into vogue, is the opinion of Lieut. Col. C. Holmes Wilson, of the Royal Field Artillery of the British army, who holds that the theory that priority of position occupation is of great importance is to some extent a relic of the days in which the duel was fought when batteries came into action in the open. Under present conditions if the concealed position affords protection against loss it can be occupied at any moment, and there can be no object in deploying the artillery as a whole until the situation has developed; otherwise it may be deployed in the wrong direction. However, if aeroplanes or dirigibles prove a success, cover will lose its present value and priority of occupation will again become important. "Indeed, it may be necessary to revert to the duel in order to obtain the upper hand from the first," is his view, expressed in the April United Service Magazine. If there is one department of modern warfare where vagueness reigns, Colonel Wilson believes it to be that which concerns the handling of big guns in battle. "Most of the foreign regulations are uncertain on the subject. None give any definite ideas as to what is wanted because nobody knows what is likely to happen if large masses of quick-firing artillery are brought face to face in the initial stages of a big campaign." The Germans favor the building up of the battle around the guns, the Japanese approve of the use of groups, while opinion in France seems to be divided between the system advocated by General Percin and what may be termed a return to the artillery duel. "It may be admitted," says the British essayist, "that it is difficult to form definite plans, but when the pendulum swings between forming infantry and counter batteries, using a reserve, and going back to the duel which has been considered dead since the introduction of concealed positions, it is obvious that there is something radically wrong."

The Japanese still appear to favor the use of the open and semi-concealed positions, but a certain school of French thought believes that a return to the old duel system would be an improvement. Before the South African war artillery came into action in the open and was generally massed. The infantry advanced in close formation, supported by the guns from a position on the forward crest. After the Boer war there came a cry for dispersion, on the theory that the power of the modern rifle made close formations impossible, and as a result the infantry were dispersed. This tendency also affected the artillery to such an extent that experts suggested the attaching of sections to battalions without considering whether a reserve of batteries should be held in hand. This in effect was a return to the system of battalion guns practiced during the Napoleonic period. Out of these varying opinions the divisional system was evolved, and this provided for no reserve of guns. To the argument that even now batteries would be better placed if deployed in the earlier stages, the answer takes the form of the question how that is to be done. In the modern battle little is likely to be seen by either side till the infantry advance begins, and even then the defender may hold his hand. The essayist then proceeds to show the advantage of the divisional grouping of guns. This would afford a "backbone" for the artillery on which all the batteries could rally and round which the battle could be fought. Guns available for the divisional group should be apart from any batteries allotted to the infantry. When an infantry battery has fulfilled the definite task assigned to it, it should as a matter of course return to the divisional group, and thus swell the strength of the batteries held available for the support of the decisive attack.

An instructive review of the development of naval wireless telegraphy was that which Capt. W. H. Bullard, U.S.N., in charge of the naval radio service, with headquarters at the naval wireless station at Arlington, Va., recently presented to the Naval Institute. Practically every vessel in the U.S. Navy to-day is equipped with apparatus for aerial communication. There is scarcely a point on the globe where the bigger battleships would be out of touch, through relay with Arlington. Some of the later extensions of wireless were the establishment of the station at the American Legation at Peking, China, for communicating with vessels of the Asiatic Fleet and the Panama Canal station. The latter is to be unusually powerful, with three 600-foot steel towers for the support of the antennae. It is erected half way across the Isthmus near San Pablo. The name given to it, Darien, is that of an early explorer of that region. For exchanges with the warships in Mexican waters, Isabel, Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, was chosen as the central point of operation on the Atlantic side and San Diego on the Pacific side. There are now forty-eight naval shore stations, those at outside points being three along the Panama Canal, one at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; one at San Juan, Porto Rico; seven in Alaska and outlying islands, two in the Philippines, one each at Hawaii, Guam and Peking, China, with other projected stations in Samoa and elsewhere rapidly nearing completion. The chief work of the naval stations is to keep the Navy Department in connection with its

ships at sea, either by direct or relayed messages. The transmission of time signals has also developed to great importance for war and merchant ships to avoid error in the ship's chronometer, etc. The daily weather reports and storm warnings are sent from Arlington and Key West a few minutes after the ten o'clock time signal at night, but important storm warnings are sent whenever necessary. Warnings of icebergs, derelicts, cyclones and typhoons are sent under a special signal called the safety signal. More recent developments of the naval wireless work are the fog signals and direction finders, by which some dangers attending fog are overcome, and the location and direction of ships in reference to shore stations are established.

Steady progress in all of the educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science is reported by the college board which has recently inspected these institutions. A better state of discipline exists in most of the cadet corps of the colleges and greater interest is being taken in military affairs by the students. In its report the board rates the following as distinguished colleges: University of California; Cornell University; Kansas State Agriculture College; University of Minnesota; University of Missouri; Norwich University, at Northfield, Vt.; the Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Virginia Military Institute. The honor schools are: Culver Military Academy; Kemper Military Academy; Kentucky Military Institute; New Mexico Military Institute; New York Military Academy; St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis.; St. John's School at Manlius, N.Y.; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill. The institutions that are commended for steady progress are: University of Arizona; University of Arkansas; Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina; Georgia Military College; North Georgia Agricultural College; State University of Iowa; State University of Kentucky; Maryland Agriculture College; University of Nevada; Oklahoma Agricultural College; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; University of Vermont; University of Washington; State College of Washington; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Agricultural School of the University of Nebraska; Georgia Military Academy; Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.; Tennessee Military Institute.

A number of changes in the requirements of the riding test of the mounted service are under consideration in the War Department. They refer largely to the obstacle or Russian ride, which is now considered as one of the most important physical tests of the mounted services. Under the present arrangement most of the Cavalry and field officers on detached service are not taking the obstacle ride. It is believed that some provision should be made by which officers on detached service can be given an opportunity to take this test. At Washington most of the officers on detached service join the obstacle ride at Fort Myer, but in some cases officers are stationed so far from any mounted service post that they are not able to take the ride. It is suggested that in these cases a cross-country ride could be substituted for one on a regular laid out course. Then there are quite a number of officers who are not taking the test because they happen to be on sick leave or the horses are not in condition for the ride when the regular regimental ride takes place. It has been the custom of some of the commanding officers to excuse such officers, but the order may be so amended as to provide that these officers can take the ride alone when they have returned to duty or when their mounts are in condition for the test. It has been suggested that a penalty should be attached to the order. Some of the more ardent horsemen are of the opinion that a failure to take the obstacle ride ought to be considered as an indication of disability for service with mounted troops.

By the publication of a series of charts of the canal and its approaches, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has anticipated the opening of the Panama Canal. The general chart is on a scale of one-half inch to the nautical mile, and is in colors. This chart, besides its usefulness for purposes of navigators, will be of interest to tourists. The soundings are given in feet. The tidal data are for mean low water in the gulf and bay of Panama and mean low water in the Caribbean Sea and Limon Bay. The mean higher high tide at Colon is only 1.2 feet above the tidal plane, and the lowest tide two feet below that plane. At Balboa the range of tide is much greater, the mean higher high water being 14.5 feet above the plane of reference and the lowest four feet below it. The light houses and buoys in the approaches to the canal are shown and their characteristics indicated. Other smaller and uncolored charts have been prepared by the survey giving more detailed data regarding the approaches.

The British War Office have issued a report by the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics as to the strength of construction desirable in aeroplanes, and state that in view of the increasing severity of the conditions under which flights are now undertaken, they are of opinion that the attempt should be made without delay to produce machines having a greater margin of strength than is at present ordinarily allowed for in aeroplane design. They suggest that for the future no machine should be

accepted for service unless the strength of the wing structure is such that the ratio of the breaking stress of any part to the stress produced in that part by a load equal to three times the weight of the machine is at least two; and that steps should be taken without delay with a view of raising this figure, as soon as may be found possible, to double the above value. The committee also express the opinion that steep dives should be avoided, whether the engine is on or off, and, so far as possible, care should be taken in descending that a speed exceeding by more than fifteen to twenty per cent. the upper limit of the speed range is never reached.

In the reorganizing of the French cavalry into ten divisions provision is made for the assignment to each division of a battalion of horse artillery and a "groupe" of bicycle troops. This "groupe" is formed of a company or half company of light infantry (Chasseurs). It is divided into three platoons and is mounted on portable bicycles. These cyclists are expected to accompany and keep up with the cavalry at whatever pace and over no matter how rough ground, and is to afford instant infantry support at any desired moment. The tactical result claimed for this will be to increase sensibly the offensive value of the cavalry divisions, since without having to sacrifice any of their rapidity of movement they can count upon the support of the infantry fire of the bicycle troops in any emergency. It is estimated that the cyclists can maintain over all sorts of country an average speed of from seven to eight miles an hour for a long period. The bicycle used by these troops is of the portable folding kind, weighing only twenty-three pounds, counting all accessories, such as brake, mud-guard, etc. It can be carried on the soldier's back when desired. In very wet weather or when there is snow the movement of the cycling troops will be seriously impeded. An officer abroad gives these data to the Cavalry Journal.

The Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 14034) came back to the House June 9 with the numerous amendments added to it by the Senate, all of which were promptly rejected by the House and a conference asked for. The Chair announced the following conferees: Mr. Padgett, Mr. Talbot, of Maryland, and Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Foster, suggesting some concern lest he should not have an opportunity to debate the question of the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi, Mr. Padgett assured him that the conferees would not agree to the amendment without a thorough discussion in the House. It is evident that the "Little Navy" men are proposing to make a hard fight against this Senate amendment. The annual payment of \$50,000 for the use of a drydock to be constructed in San Francisco Bay by the Union Iron Works was objected to. The Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill after a three hours' session June 12 failed to reach agreement on Senate amendments for the sale of the battleships Idaho and Missouri, appropriation of \$200,000 toward a new \$3,000,000 drydock at Norfolk, and the paragraph increasing the limit of cost of the Pearl Harbor drydock to \$4,986,500. These amendments will probably go into the House for vote.

The bill for the consolidation of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service (S. 2327) has been reported out of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and is now on the calendar of the House. The legislative program is in such a muddle that it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty as to whether the measure will pass at this session. Its advocates in the House are watching for an opportunity to bring it up for consideration, but the prospects are not very bright for any action at this session. On the call of the committees the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will not be reached again at this session, and it is doubtful whether a special rule can be reported from the House Committee on Rules. Unless there is a change in the situation the bill will not be reached until the next session. When it comes up there is not much doubt of its passage by a substantial majority.

A scare was raised in the British House of Commons by the assertion that loss of the control of the sea would compel England to choose between capitulation and starvation. To this a military member replied that "as long as the nation retained control of the sea the problem under consideration could not arise, while if it lost the command of the sea it was bound to be driven eventually into the terrible position of having to capitulate to an enemy. . . . The best policy was not to lay up great stores of grain, but to have a fleet sufficiently powerful and concentrated to defeat any fleet that might be brought against it." Into this problem there has now come a new factor in the shape of the submarine, but as against food-carrying vessels it is not a capturing agency, but a destroying one.

The British navy has been strengthening its foreign squadrons, not by increasing the number of vessels, but by reinforcing them with the "City" class light cruisers having twenty-six knots speed and armed with nine 6-inch fifty caliber guns. Ten of the fifteen "City" cruisers are on foreign service, four in the Mediterranean, two in China, and one each in the East Indies, the Cape and West Atlantic squadrons and on the south-east coast of America.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

There is very little new in the Mexican situation this week, except the usual crop of rumors, which included General Huerta as having left Mexico City, which, of course, he had not done. The work of the mediators at Niagara Falls is going on very slowly, and apparently with no very definite results. General Carranza, it is reported, suddenly changed his position on June 11 and agreed to send representatives of the Mexican Constitutionalist cause to the conference. It was emphatically stated, however, that he would agree to no armistice. Following the "elimination" of Carranza by the mediators and the statement that they regarded Constitutionalist participation as a "closed incident," there was confusion whether General Carranza would finally be admitted. It is thought by some that the refusal to agree to an armistice would bar the rebels from participation at Niagara Falls, but Secretary of State Bryan at last accounts still hoped General Carranza could be induced to accept the result of mediation. Reports from Saltillo said that General Natera was pressing his attack on Zacatecas with 12,000 men.

It is very evident that the railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City is not only in danger of being further cut by Mexican Federal troops, but by rebel forces. Official advices, it is understood, have been received at Washington from Vera Cruz that rebel forces in Vera Cruz state, numbering about 3,000, are disposed so that they might be able to cut not only the railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, but also the line between the capital and Puerto Mexico. The object of this move is supposed to be to cut off the possible retreat of General Huerta, if he decided to quit Mexico City, but the move may also be directed with a view of impeding an advance on Mexico City by the United States Army, should one be deemed necessary in the future. The rebel forces are looking forward to the possession of Mexico City, and will hardly remain passive if our troops are ordered there.

The rebel forces in Vera Cruz state are under command of General Aguilar, and his chief of staff is Col. Manuel Perez Romero, a brother-in-law of the late President Madero. General Funston, it is understood, has also reported that rumors of a contemplated Federal attack on Vera Cruz persisted to the point where they could not be entirely ignored, but how many Federals remained in the territory between the capital and the Gulf is not certain.

In view of the present situation General Funston, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, should be sent reinforcements.

OUR ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

The high price of food at Vera Cruz has become such a serious menace that General Funston has determined upon radical steps to ascertain the cause and the remedy. He is seeking a number of responsible and competent citizens to assist an Army commission in an investigation of the situation. The indications are that importers and wholesalers are the responsible parties. General Funston to bring them to terms may ask the War Department to permit the Army commissaries to sell to individuals at cost prices.

No effort is being spared by those in authority at Vera Cruz to keep it a clean city in every respect, and radical reforms have been introduced and insisted upon. Col. E. H. Plummer, 28th U.S. Inf., provost marshal general, issued the following order to be obeyed by the people:

"All stores, cafes, hotels and residences will immediately provide themselves with a covered receptacle sufficiently large to receive refuse of every description. These receptacles will be constantly kept covered.

"Owners or agents will be held responsible for proper policing of territory surrounding their property.

"Attention is invited to the law prohibiting the piling of old boxes and lumber and exhibiting, uncovered, of fruits and sweets.

"Violations of this order will cause repeal of license, or fine."

Second Lieut. Samuel H. Houston, 28th U.S. Inf., shot and killed a drunken Mexican who was engaged in a knife fight with the Mexican police June 7 at Vera Cruz. General Funston completely exonerated Lieutenant Houston.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT VERA CRUZ.

Medical officers at Washington consider the health conditions at Vera Cruz both on land and water as very satisfactory, and no alarm is felt, in spite of newspaper reports of cases of dysentery.

"The last report from Major Theodore C. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in charge of the shore hospitals at Vera Cruz, shows the sick rate to be 23 in 1,000," said Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army. "This rate is about normal, and the fact that there are thirty cases of dysentery is no cause for alarm. A certain percentage of cases of dysentery was expected, and the occurrence of thirty cases of this disease in a force of about 5,000 is not a large ratio." Surgeon General Gorgas has had shipped a large quantity of serum for the treatment of dysentery to Vera Cruz.

In the Navy the sick rate is about normal on the fleet at large, although recently there have been about seventy cases of malaria on board the cruiser Des Moines, due to the removal of her mosquito screens while stationed in the Panuco River off Tampico. All these cases were of a mild type, however. Some men on the Chester are troubled with malaria.

"The sick rate on the fleet at large is about normal," said Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, "and according to the last report it was only about two per cent. The rate for the marines ashore serving with the Army is a little above normal, but not sufficiently high to cause alarm. On the west coast the health conditions are also good."

Mr. H. H. Peltz, correspondent of the New York Herald, had reported to his paper on June 9 that there is much illness in Vera Cruz, and dysentery is considered epidemic. Mr. Peltz, who is considered a reliable correspondent, said: "There are seventy-five patients in the military hospital under the care of Major Allie W. Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Of the total number of patients in the military hospitals thirty of them are ill with dysentery and one death has occurred. The epidemic of dysentery has occurred in spite of the most careful observance of orders that all military kitchens and eating places be thoroughly screened with wire netting. The prevalence of the disease is believed to be due to infection of food by flies, as the dysentery is not of the amoebic

type, but has been diagnosed as bacillar, and an acute form of infection.

"The smallpox situation in Vera Cruz has improved noticeably and is now considered about normal. Capt. Julian M. Cabell, U.S.A., retired assistant surgeon, is now in charge of the civil hospital, to which he has been appointed director. The civil hospital has many patients ill with dysentery."

The British cruiser Hermione and the U.S.S. Chester, both flying homeward bound pennants, sailed June 9 from Vera Cruz. On board the Hermione were eighty-seven cases of malaria, it is reported, and six deaths have occurred from the same disease, it is said.

OUR NAVY IN MEXICAN WATERS.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to withdraw the Utah, New Hampshire, Michigan and Nebraska from Mexican waters for overhaul. The Utah will overhaul at New York for three months beginning July 1. The Utah will leave Mexican waters on June 15. The Michigan will overhaul at Philadelphia for three months beginning July 1, and will leave Mexican waters on June 20. The Nebraska and New Hampshire will soon leave Mexican waters for their home yards. The Nebraska proceeds to Boston and the New Hampshire proceeds to Norfolk. These vessels will be replaced in the fleet by the Delaware, now at Norfolk; the Rhode Island, now at Boston, and the Kansas, now at Philadelphia, upon the completion of the repair periods of these vessels, about July 1.

Sailing and rowing races between vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 6, furnished plenty of excitement and good sport, and was a happy departure from the usual routine. The day was perfect and the water smooth. The North Dakota's men covered themselves with glory and captured the Pensacola Cup by winning the dinghy race, getting second in the whaleboat and sailing launch race, and fourth in the cutter race. The Pensacola Cup has been contested since 1903, and was last held by the Louisiana.

In the contest for the Pensacola Cup, for sailing launches, one mile, the Utah won, with the North Dakota second, Arkansas third, and Pensacola fourth. The race for cutters, distance two miles, was won by the Florida, with the Wyoming second, Connecticut third and Pensacola fourth.

The one-mile race for dinghys was won by the boat of the North Dakota, with the Arkansas second and Wyoming third. In the two-mile race for the Narragansett Bay Cup for cutters the Florida finished first, Arkansas second and Connecticut third.

The Florida won the Coffin Cup, for racing cutters, at two miles, with the Utah second and Georgia third.

In the free for all sailing race, six miles, triangular course, for the Thompson trophy, the Georgia won, with the Wyoming second and North Dakota third.

A six miles triangular course, for sailing launches from the auxiliary vessels of the fleet for the Navy Department sailing trophy, was won by the San Francisco, the former winner. The Eagle was second and the Hancock third.

Admiral Badger on June 6 reported the commanding officer of the Jenkins has received a written guarantee of protection for lives and property of Americans and foreigners from the rebel General Aguilar at Tuxpam.

Admiral Badger reports June 7 that Admiral Mayo has shifted his flag to the Minnesota, which is stationed just outside the Panuco River at Tampico. Referring to the men burned in the recent explosion on the Salem, Admiral Badger reports Anderson as showing decided improvement, but Patrick's condition is slightly worse.

The Navy Department has issued no new orders to Admiral Badger since the Mexican gunboats were reported to be leaving Puerto Mexico. The Department has at no time contemplated furnishing a convoy for the Antilla or any other ship, nor have any orders to that effect been issued. No word whatever has been received as to whether or not the warships of other nations have been notified of the blockade of Tampico, or what their attitude would be toward such a blockade. There has been no change in the policy of the Government in reference to its desire that the port of Tampico shall be open to all commerce.

Admiral Badger reported June 9 that the Mexican gunboats Zaragosa and Bravo were off Vera Cruz, proceeding in the direction of Puerto Mexico.

Rear Admiral Badger reports on June 10: "The First, Second and Third Divisions of the fleet left for divisional exercises. Will return June 12. The Zaragosa and Bravo arrived at Puerto Mexico 6 a.m. Wednesday. Paul W. Linthicum, ordinary seaman on the Vermont, was lost overboard 10 a.m. Wednesday. The body has not been recovered. All is reported quiet at Tampico. There is no change in the condition of the men injured in the recent boiler accident on board the Salem."

Pvt. Samuel Wesley Heaton, U.S.M.C., is believed to have been accidentally drowned off Lobos Island. Heaton was attached to the U.S.S. Texas and left the ship with a swimming party in charge of an officer, and was last seen standing on a reef between the boat and Lobos Island. As soon as Heaton's absence was noticed a search was immediately begun, which continued all of June 8, but no trace of the missing marine could be found. Heaton's next of kin is his sister, Ruby Heaton, 124 Halstead street, Birmingham, Ala.

Admiral Howard reports June 9 from the west coast that there is no improvement in the conditions at Mazatlan. Many people are leaving the city, and those remaining are demanding food.

Admiral Howard reports conditions at 9 p.m. June 10 as follows: "Continuous skirmishing at Mazatlan. Annapolis reports unusually quiet at Santa Rosalia. It is reported from Manzanillo that Alamillo is surrounded by the Federals. The German Consul at Mazatlan expresses appreciation of services rendered."

THE NAVY AVIATORS.

The aeronautic ship Mississippi has been directed to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., where the aeronautic headquarters are established, in order to repair the aeroplanes and other aeronautic equipment which has been seriously damaged by continued use, under trying conditions, without ability to effect repairs. The work of the aeronautic division is in keeping with the splendid accomplishments of our Navy in Mexican waters during the present unsettled conditions in Mexico. Great credit is due the personnel of the Navy's aeronautic service. Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin, in command of the aeroplane training ship Mississippi, was busy at Pensacola establishing an aeronautic center. Lieut. John H. Towers, in charge of the flying school, was thinking only of the Navy flyers

he was training. In the midst of all this work the unexpected orders to proceed to Mexico were received by telegraph. Without a hitch two aeroplane sections, fully equipped, left for Mexico in a few hours after the orders were received. The Mississippi with one section went to Vera Cruz, and the other section to Tampico. The section at Tampico was not called upon to do any flying, and was later sent to join the other section at Vera Cruz. The section that went to Vera Cruz was in air five minutes after the Mississippi dropped her anchor. Every day since then, for forty-eight days, rain or shine, in all kinds of weather, the Navy's aeroplanes have been flying. They have responded to every call for scouting duty, and at other times have trained those aviators who were not fully qualified air pilots.

For one month before the aeroplane section from Tampico arrived at Vera Cruz Lieutenant Commander Mustin and Lieutenant Bellinger were the two qualified air pilots that had to take charge of the aeroplanes in flight. Lieut. R. C. Saufley, Ensign M. L. Stotz and Ensign W. D. LaMont were the assistant air pilots, who also made sketches, took photographs and made notes for the reports of the scouting flights. The small nucleus of our air service for the Navy has met the requirements of actual service when called upon. This reflects much credit upon the officers who have had charge of the organization and development of the service and the training of the personnel.

LOCATION OF U.S. SHIPS.

The following were the locations of U.S. warships in Mexican waters on June 10:

Vera Cruz: Wyoming, Arkansas, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Georgia, New York, Connecticut, Mississippi, Hancock, Des Moines, Salem, Nashville, Eagle, Vestal, Sonoma, Patasco, Orion, Yankton, Jarvis, Jouett, Cummins, Dolphin, Lebanon, Ontario, Cyclops and Vulcan.

Lobos Island: Texas, Cassin and Jenkins (en route).

Tampico: Minnesota, Ozark (off city) and San Francisco.

Puerto Mexico: Mars, Tacoma (en route) and Sacramento (en route).

Manzanillo: Maryland, Glacier and Chattanooga.

Acapulco: Denver, Nero and Albany.

Alvarado River: Paducah.

Pichilingue: Jupiter.

Salina Cruz: Cleveland.

La Paz: Yorktown, Hull, Perry, Paul Jones, Raleigh and Saturn.

Mazatlan: California, South Dakota, Iris, Hopkins, Truxtun, Whipple and Preble.

Guaymas: West Virginia, Annapolis, New Orleans and Stewart (en route).

Topolobampo: Lawrence.

ABOLISHING THE NAVY WINE MESS.

As previously announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, an order abolishing the wine mess on board all ships and stations in the U.S. Navy will go into effect July 1. The Secretary has stated that on special occasions in the entertainment of foreign officers the order may be suspended, but up to this time he has made no provision for such suspension. The order is a substitute by the Secretary for Section 827, Naval Instructions, which will be annulled on July 1. It reads:

"The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

The Congressional Record of June 8 reprints the speech made by the Secretary at the banquet of the Navy League held in New York April 16, in which he sets forth at length his reasons for issuing the wine mess order. The speech was noticed in our columns at the time of its delivery. In this speech Secretary Daniels quoted a recent statement by his predecessor in office, Hon. John D. Long, who said:

"Secretary Daniels's order is the natural sequence of my own prohibiting liquors for enlisted men in the Navy. (General Order No. 508, issued Feb. 3, 1899.) That was as far as we could go at that time, but in due season it became apparent that enlisted men could not be prohibited from use of intoxicating liquors and at the same time the officers, associated with them and in command of them, permitted their use. While some officers may demur at this new order, I suspect that very many will really be glad of it, as was the case with my previous order. To the credit of our naval officers it must be borne in mind that they are for the most part temperate men of high character, and, while some of them may use liquors moderately, most of them are entirely exemplary in conduct and life.

"Then, too, it cannot be denied that this action of the Secretary is making for the cause of temperance at large, especially in government spheres. With such a serious evil as intemperance the Government should lead in its suppression. If any complication with foreign officers is involved, the Navy Department will undoubtedly make provision for it. But it is more than likely that foreign vessels will be led by this example to consider and imitate it, so that the drink evil in foreign navies may be put in process of elimination as well as in our own."

The following is a copy of the order to which Secretary Long referred:

G.O. 580, FEB. 3, 1899, NAVY DEPT.

After mature deliberation the Department has decided that it is for the best interest of the Service that the sale or issue to enlisted men of malt or other alcoholic liquors on board ships of the Navy, or within the limits of naval stations, be prohibited.

Therefore, after the receipt of this order, commanding officers and commanders are forbidden to allow any malt or other alcoholic liquor to be sold to, or issued to, enlisted men, either on board ship or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations, or marine barracks, except in the Medical Department.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF THE SERVICES.

Paymr. R. E. Lambert, U.S.N., in a letter to the editor of Personal Magazine, published in Boston, says: "It would be an excellent thing for the permanent security of this country's integrity as a nation if all its citizens could be brought in one way or another in direct contact with some work of our Army and Navy officers, past or present."

"There is so much unjust, uncalled for criticism of persons connected in any way with military life by others who know absolutely nothing concerning them, and invariably praise by fair-minded persons who have been fortunate enough to see for themselves the achievements of military or naval officers or to become acquainted

with their personalities, that it would seem advisable for intelligent human beings to refrain from criticising without authentic support for their prejudices.

"Theorists and pacifists, by their utterances, frequently do much to destroy the very ideal they aim for, since they decrease the effectiveness of the nation's defenses, cause lack of confidence in and contempt for the very men whose highest aim in life, strengthened by years of scientific training, is to maintain peace and make secure the forces that uphold the nation in its every activity, by means of a thorough, efficient preparedness to enforce that peace and security by arms if necessary."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on June 6 passed S. 1281, which provides that any person who served at any time in the Volunteer Army in the Civil War and has heretofore served as captain in the Philippine Scouts, and has since been retired as an enlisted man, and whose time of actual service in the Regular and Volunteer forces of the United States shall aggregate more than forty years, and whose aggregate of services, together with certificates of merit and honorable service, when computed as provided by existing law for the retirement of enlisted men, shall amount to not less than fifty years, may, upon nomination by the President and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed upon the retired list of the Army as a captain of Infantry in recognition of his long and efficient service in the Army. Mr. Warren said: "This has passed the Senate twice and has been favorably recommended to the House. It applies only to three men, possibly, and perhaps only to one now, as one has died since, and possibly two."

The Senate on June 11 passed the bill to repeal that portion of the Panama Canal Act which exempts American coastwise shipping from payment of tolls for passage through the canal. The Senate amends the bill of the House by adding a proviso, which appears in the measure as printed in full below. The Senate's vote for repeal was 50 to 35. The attitude of the House on the proviso is uncertain, but it is expected that the amendment will be agreed to. The text of the bill as it now goes back to the House follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence in Sec. 5 of the act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Opening, Maintenance, Protection and Operation of the Panama Canal, and the Sanitation and Government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, which reads as follows:

"No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. That the third sentence of the third paragraph of said section of said act be so amended as to read as follows:

"When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce, the tolls shall not exceed \$1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less than 75 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provision of Article 19 of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama, entered into Nov. 18, 1903.

"Provided that the passage of this act shall not be construed or held as a waiver or relinquishment of any right the United States may have under the treaty with Great Britain, ratified the 21st of February, 1902, or the treaty with the Republic of Panama, ratified Feb. 26, 1904, or otherwise to discriminate in favor of its vessels by exempting the vessels of the United States or its citizens from the payment of tolls for passage through said canal, or as in any way waiving, impairing, or affecting any right of the United States under said treaty or otherwise, with respect to the sovereignty over or the ownership, control and management of said canal and the regulation of the condition or charges of traffic through the same."

The bill which has passed the House for the placing of former Capt. Armistead Rust, U.S.N., retired, on the active list was before the Senate Naval Committee June 10, but no action was taken on account of a lack of quorum. It is expected that the bill will be taken up at the next regular meeting of the committee.

Reporting the Pension Appropriation bill, H.R. 15280, in the Senate, without amendment, and calling for \$169,150,000, as against \$180,300,000 last year, the Senate Pensions Committee says: "The reduction is due, in most part, to death among the survivors of the Civil War. Of these veterans on the roll, 36,064 passed away within the fiscal year 1913. In the first ten months of the present fiscal year the mortality among the survivors amounted to 27,190. The reduction [\$150,000] in the amount appropriated for fees is due to the operation of the age and service act. In the vast majority of adjudications, age and service being the basis of the pension and rate of pension, medical examinations are greatly reduced."

Favorable report was made in the Senate June 2 on H.R. 5304, the Aviation bill, published on page 1222, our issue of May 23. The only change the Senate Military Committee makes is to strike out the word "exclusively" in Section 2, in the clause, "All of whom shall be exclusively engaged on duties pertaining to said aviation section." The committee does not consider it necessary to urge the undoubted importance of this matter at the present time, but feels that if this branch of the military service is to be made effective every opportunity ought to be given for its development.

The Senate Military Committee reports S. 4954, amended to read: "That the President of the United States, in his discretion, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Stephen Morris Barlow to the grade of first lieutenant of Infantry, U.S. Army, to take rank at the foot of the list of first lieutenants of Infantry, and that no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act, and there shall be no increase in the total number of officers now authorized by law by reason of the passage of this act."

The House Military Committee reports H.R. 13329, amended to read: "That the name of Charles B. Gaskill shall, on application to the President, be placed on the unlimited retired list of the Regular Army of the United States, with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain in the Army."

Favorable report was made in the House June 6 on H.R. 14128, granting permission to Lieut. Col. John P. Finley to accept and wear a decoration presented by the Sultan of Turkey.

The bill (H.R. 15705) for retirement of Col. David L. Brainard, Q.M.C., was reported without amendment in the House June 10.

The Secretary of War submits an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, in the sum of \$31,000, to complete the payment of awards in condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of land at Cape Henry, Va., for fortification purposes.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5739, Mr. Root.—To present the steam launch Louise, now employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, to the French government.

S. 5787, Mr. Weeks.—That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps advanced in rank for services rendered during the War with Spain, under the provisions of Secs. 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the pay of the next higher grade: Provided, That such officers now on the retired list shall be promoted to and receive three-fourths the pay of the next higher grade: Provided further, That retirement and promotion under this Act shall be limited to the established grades at the time of the passage of this Act: And provided further, That no arrears of pay, allowances, or other emoluments shall be allowed by reason of the passage of this Act.

H.J. Res. 275, Mr. Tavenner.—Requesting the President to consider the expediency of effecting a treaty with the European powers providing for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and the recognition of an independent government there when established.

H.J. Res. 276, Mr. Keating.—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to settle the Colorado coal strike.

H. Res. 529, Mr. Britten.—Whereas John R. Early, now confined under quarantine regulations of the District of Columbia, has been pronounced a leper by two examining boards of surgeons of the U.S. Pension Bureau, and certified as being physically sound by two other examining boards of surgeons of the U.S. Pension Bureau; and Whereas the said Early has drawn a varying amount for several conflicting diseases contracted during his service in the U.S. Army, as determined by the aforesaid examining boards: Therefore be it Resolved, That a board consisting of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, and the chief medical officer of the U.S. Bureau of Pensions be, and it is hereby, directed to make a thorough examination of the mental and physical condition of the said John R. Early; and, in the event of the unanimous decision of the board that he is a leper, they shall jointly provide for his immediate and permanent isolation that the public health may be conserved.

H.R. 17096, Mr. Kettner (by request).—That any officer of the U.S. Navy now on the retired list who, prior to June 30, 1911, was found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, and placed on the retired list, shall be given the rank and retired pay of the grade to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted at the time of his retirement: Provided, That any officer so promoted shall receive no back pay by reason of this advancement.

THE SIGNAL CORPS' RADIO TRACTOR.

A remarkably successful field test is being made with a radio tractor which has been built by the Signal Corps of the Army. The work was done under the direction of Major Edgar Russel, with the assistance of G. H. Lewis, an expert electrician attached to the Signal Corps. The tractor left with the 2d Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery on its march from Fort Myer, Va., to Tobyhanna, Pa. On the entire march Major Charles P. Summerall, 3d Field Art., the commander of the battalion, was able to keep in communication with the War Department and Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commander of the Eastern Department. The success of the experiment could not be told better than in a message which Major Summerall sent to Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, while he was on the march. The following is the despatch:

Army Tractor, June 3, 1914, 3:15 p.m.
near Bel Air, Md.
Government Signal Officer, U.S. Army,
War Department, Washington, D.C.

Wireless tractor demonstrates all that could be desired in design and operation. Car travels rapidly and moves easily up hills and over rough and soft grounds. Aerials are quickly raised and lowered. Messages are sent and received with clearness and rapidity. Congratulate Signal Corps on progressiveness and skill in designing this great aid to military operations. Command enthusiastic over its success.
SUMMERALL, Commanding.

The radio demonstrated that it has easily a sending capacity of 250 miles, and there seemed to be almost no limit to its receiving capacity. The operator picked up messages from Key West and operated through the Arlington station to the War Department and through the New York Navy Yard to the headquarters of the Eastern Department. The messages were sent with such ease that the operators from the tractor gossiped with the operators at Arlington and the New York Navy Yard as if they were on a regular wire. Although the motor is rated at fifteen miles an hour on good roads, it developed as high a speed as twenty miles an hour. It demonstrated that it would be able to keep up with the troops on a march through almost any country. It required not over twelve minutes to elevate the steel poles and start the messages from the instrument. The same power that is used to run the motor operates the wireless instrument. It requires only eight men to operate the entire outfit.

In the organization of an army, a radio tractor of this type would probably be assigned to a division headquarters. It is estimated that not to exceed three of such machines, and possibly with two, a line of communication could be established along the entire Mexican border. In connection with the other field radio outfits a field army or division could be kept constantly in communication with its headquarters.

In addition to this outfit, a complete set of visual signal appliances has been sent to Tobyhanna. It is planned to do some extensive experiments in signal work at the camp. Among the appliances which will be experimented with are rockets, Very pistols for night signal, flags, semaphores, telescopes, heliographs and a number of night signal devices.

MEMORIAL DAY AT RALEIGH, N.C.

Very impressive Memorial Day exercises were held at the U.S. National Cemetery at Raleigh, N.C., on May 30. There are over twelve hundred dead in this cemetery. Nearly all of them belonged to General Sherman's army in the last campaign of the Civil War. It is the annual custom of the Confederate veterans living in Raleigh to attend these exercises. About sixty of them were present on this occasion. Mr. A. B. Forrest, of Raleigh, was in charge of the exercises. Prayers were offered by Rev. W. McC. White and Rev. I. McK. Pittenger. Appropriate hymns were sung by a quartet led by Prof. Gustav Hagedorn, of Meredith College.

The orator of the day was Hon. Benjamin R. Lacy, Treasurer of the state of North Carolina. In a remarkably strong address he paid glowing tribute to the men of the Union Army. His description of the character of Lincoln was exceedingly impressive because the speaker's

discriminating analysis gave especial weight to his high admiration.

Mr. Lacy was followed by two veterans of the Confederate Army, Col. W. P. Wood, Auditor of the state of North Carolina, and Mr. J. C. Birdsong, commander of the Raleigh Camp, U.S.V. They were followed by two veterans of the Union Army, Messrs. C. H. Beine and A. B. Forrest, both of Raleigh. All the speakers alluded to the good feeling that now existed in our reunited country and the deep friendship that had sprung up between the Union and Confederate veterans in Raleigh.

The Confederate Drum and Fife Corps from the State Soldiers' Home rendered stirring music. Col. F. A. Olds brought out the young ladies of the Raleigh Social Service Club, who assisted in decorating the graves.

There are not many Union veterans now living in Raleigh, but all were present on this occasion. They were Rev. I. McK. Pittenger, Mr. A. B. Forrest, Mr. C. H. Beine and Mr. Henry C. Lacy. Both of the local Militia companies turned out for this occasion in strong numbers. These organizations were Company B, 3d Infantry, N.C.N.G., Capt. W. F. Moody, and the 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, N.C.N.G., Capt. W. D. Marrow. The companies saluted the flag at sunset, fired volleys and sounded taps. They made a striking impression upon the soldiers of former times.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor issued the certificates for increased pay contrary to a previous decision of the Comptroller. This practice the Comptroller disapproves, as the proper course was to submit a decision to the Comptroller proposing a reversal or modification of the former decision of the office. "The decisions of the Comptroller upon the construction of statutes are made the only guide for auditors in the settlement of claims arising under such statutes. A decision of a court is not a guide or an authority for an Auditor's action when it states a construction of a statute differing from the construction placed upon the statute by the Comptroller. The same rule would appear to be applicable in the case of a decision by the Comptroller construing a statute in connection with the settlement of an account being revised by him." Attention is called to the fact that prior to 1894 all claims and accounts settled by Auditors were revised by the Comptroller, but since that date comparatively few settlements are revised by him; hence the necessity of the Auditors being guided by previous decisions. The Comptroller does not agree with the statement of his predecessor that his decision is binding until overruled by a court of competent jurisdiction. Auditors should take notice of court decisions contrary to decisions of the Comptroller, but they should not consider themselves justified in determining when and to what extent a decision of the Comptroller had been overruled.

The Comptroller rules that extra pay for work performed by a towerman at the coaling plant of the navy yard, Puget Sound, on Sundays and legal holidays should be granted, but not in the case where a man works overtime on Saturday half holidays, as the Executive Order of June 25, 1909, establishing the half holiday does not direct extra pay in case an employee works more than four hours on Saturday, but merely makes four hours a day's work. Besides, the said order permits heads of departments to except for "special public reasons" employees from the privileges of the half holiday. In the case in point there was an emergency unloading of coilers and this was a "public reason" justifying exception.

As to the nativity of Hung Ying, cabin steward on board the U.S.S. Mayflower, two Chinamen certified that they had known him since he was an infant in San Francisco, but as neither of them had seen him until he was several months old, and had not known his place of birth or his parents at the time of his birth, the decision is that Ying must be held not to have been born in the United States.

The Comptroller rules that \$5 a month additional to coxswains detailed to commanders-in-chief is no part of the pay of the rating of coxswains, and should not be included in computing pay on the retired list.

Having been asked for a decision by the disbursing officer of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., whether he had authority to go ahead and buy certain telescopes, as only one firm made the glasses and there could be no asking for bids, the Comptroller says that a disbursing officer is authorized to ask a decision from the Comptroller in advance of payment only in an account before him for payment. As the purchase has not been made, no decision will be given.

In the case of Chief Bttn. G. Freudentorf, U.S.N., the Comptroller decides that foreign service pay may be allowed for service in Porto Rico or Hawaii during the period from July 1, 1906, to Aug. 23, 1913, the same as for service in other places beyond the territorial limits of the United States.

Major W. B. Rochester, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been allowed \$78.40, checked against him by the Auditor because of his payment for quarters for Militia officers attending garrison school at Fort Thomas, Ky., where there were vacant quarters that might have been assigned to them. Under his decision of April 10, 1914, in the similar case of Indiana Militia officers, the Comptroller overrules the Auditor and allows the claim of Major Rochester.

In the case of Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston, Depot Q.M., U.S.A., the Comptroller decides that "actual rental value" must determine the price to be paid for quarters hired by the Q.M. Corps, and not the price paid for quarters in the locality. He objects to paying \$2 per month for heat for May, June, July and August, and \$5 a month for the rest of the year. Rooms, he says, are not rented in reality on this basis. "It is a fictitious value predicated on other considerations than rental value." "I am gratified to know," says the Comptroller, "that the attention of the War Department having been directed to the practice illustrated in this case, prompt steps have been taken to correct it, and there is reason to assume that hereafter these matters will be handled on a bona-fide business basis in due accord with the actual conditions and with due regard for the interests of the Government."

The Cuban schoolship Patria, with twenty cadets, sailed from Havana June 8 on a 10,000-mile cruise, taking in American and European ports. She will return in time to participate in the exercises of the formal opening of the Panama Canal. The Patria will be the first Cuban government ship to visit European countries.

NAVY PLUCKING BOARD.

In his testimony before the House Committee, made public June 12, Rear Admiral Wainwright commended the Plucking Board for retiring Veeder and condemned it for retiring Potts. As to Commodore Veeder he said: "Admiral Sperry gave him good official reports, but did not speak well of him. So far as I ever heard, his reputation as to professional ability, and everything that makes a fine officer, was very good."

In answer to a question Rear Admiral Wainwright said that the fact that an officer was overbearing and disagreeable to his brother officers should appear in his reports. "I do not know that any of his superiors gave him that report, but from my experience of three years I should say that a good many things that do not appear in the records should appear. It is unquestionably the duty of the officers to put them there."

Admiral Wainwright testified that the General Board wished Admiral Dewey to go to the President to veto the restoration bill, but whether he personally asked him to go he could not remember. They wished to protect the Service from losing the advantage of the Plucking Board.

As to Captain Potts, Admiral Wainwright thought he was greatly wronged. He should not have come before the board at all. The board made a great mistake in selecting him for retirement. As he had passed the Examining Board he should have been nominated and confirmed. The error in law was to let the Plucking Board have anything to do with him. He was then an admiral. The law requires the President to approve or disapprove. The Secretary of the Navy made a quasi-approval when he told Admiral Osterhaus, the president of the board, that tentative permission would be made the Admiral, so he could do adequate sea service. That was the cause of the approval. "With that approval I believe he was no longer a captain eligible to the Plucking Board," Admiral Wainwright added. This colloquy followed:

Admiral Wainwright: "I would not say they did wrong. The Secretary of the Navy decided that point for them."

Mr. Hensley: "Did the Secretary of the Navy construe the law?"

Admiral Wainwright: "The Secretary of the Navy misconstrued the law, or his advisers, in not promoting him."

Mr. Hensley: "Did the Secretary of the Navy suggest the name of Captain Potts for retirement by the Plucking Board?"

Admiral Wainwright: "I do not know; I doubt it."

Mr. Hensley: "Then they took up Captain Potts and considered him and his record and his reputation just as you did, gentlemen?"

Admiral Wainwright: "I imagine so."

Mr. Hensley: "And you gentlemen of the Plucking Board considered the record of the Commodore here and his reputation?"

Admiral Wainwright: "We might have done so."

Mr. Britten: "Did you ever publicly criticize the board that plucked Captain Potts?"

Admiral Wainwright: "I do not remember of publicly criticizing the board."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Prairie*, now at the Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to Vera Cruz.

The *Nereus* has been ordered placed in reserve as soon as practicable after arrival at Norfolk.

The *Vicksburg*, now at San Diego, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound.

The *Utah* will leave the east coast of Mexico about June 15 for the navy yard, New York, for overhaul.

The *Michigan* will leave the east coast of Mexico about June 20 for the navy yard, Philadelphia, for overhaul.

The *Milwaukee* has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable.

The *Vicksburg* has been ordered out of commission as soon as practicable after arrival at the navy yard, Puget Sound.

The *Lamson*, now at the New York Yard, has been ordered to proceed to the Charleston Yard, to arrive by June 15.

The flag of the commander, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the *Dolphin* to the *Ozark*.

The *Proteus* has been ordered placed in full service at Norfolk as soon as practicable after the *Nereus* is placed in reserve.

The *Uncas*, now at the New York Yard, has been ordered to Annapolis to tow the *Boxer* from the Naval Academy to Newport. Upon the completion of this duty the *Uncas* will return to New York.

The U.S. submarine tender *Fulton* was launched at the Fore River ship yard, Quincy, Mass., June 6, 1914. The craft was christened by Mrs. Alice Cray Sutcliffe, of New York, a great-granddaughter of Robert Fulton, who broke a bottle of wine across the prow. About 500 guests witnessed the launching. The *Fulton* is the first of her type in the U.S. Navy. She will be equipped with heavy oil engines. The tender will act as "mother ship" for a division of submarines. She is about 226 feet long, and her speed is estimated at about fourteen knots an hour.

A bottle paper set adrift by Capt. H. Phibus, of the British steamer *Empress of Japan*, on Sept. 24, 1909, in lat. 48° 32' N., lon. 170° 02' E., was recovered Aug. 9, 1913, on Semichi Island, Alaska.

A bottle paper set adrift by Second Officer F. W. Smits, of the Dutch steamer *Sloterdijk*, Capt. F. Hetz, on Oct. 21, 1913, in lat. 49° 48' N., lon. 10° 39' W., was recovered Nov. 23, 1913, at Freshwater Bay, Wales.

The new Cunard liner *Aquitania* had an anxious time in navigating the Clyde for a distance of fourteen miles with a channel at some point only 500 feet wide and with no great excess of water under her keel.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Roberts are having a discouraging experience in endeavoring to raise \$50,000 to preserve the battlefield of Waterloo.

The contract for two new battleships of the three building for the British navy, has been placed with the Fairfield and Palmers' Companies, which already have the contract for the other British battleships, the *Valiant* and *Resolution*. The new vessels will be Royal Sov-

ereigns in design, and the three will be called the *Renown*, *Repulse* and *Resistance*, in accordance with the alphabetical method adopted last year. For the vessel of the Queen Elizabeth type at Portsmouth, the name of *Agincourt* has been chosen.

The Norwegian Parliament on June 10 followed the lead of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and adopted a resolution prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating liquors by officers of the Norwegian army and navy during their terms of service.

The U.S.S. *Albatross*, Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, is due to arrive at Juneau, Alaska, on June 18; arrive Seward, Alaska, June 30; Unalaska, Alaska, July 15, stopping at all Alaskan ports, and her mail address is care Postmaster, San Francisco.

The *Scorpion*, now at Constantinople, has been ordered to proceed to Naples to meet the vessels of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron upon their arrival at that place, about June 25, for transfers of men and stores. When the transfers are completed the *Scorpion* will return to Constantinople.

The Fore River Ship and Engine Company, of Quincy, Mass., has notified the Navy Department that it is their intention to launch the U.S.S. *Nevada* at Quincy, Mass., on July 11, 1914, at 1:30 p.m. The *Nevada* is a sister ship of the *Oklahoma*, which was launched on March 23, 1914, at Camden, N.J. The keel of the *Nevada* was laid Nov. 4, 1912. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for service some time in January, 1915. Secretary Daniels has expressed his intention of being present at the launching of this ship, after which he will deliver an address at the opening of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

The U.S. tug *Potomac*, abandoned by her crew Feb. 14 last when with coal almost gone she was in danger of being crushed by ice floes in the vicinity of Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, arrived at the navy yard, New York, June 9, in command of Capt. Ned Sealy, well scarred up. A temporary crew composed of hardy Newfoundland seamen took the *Potomac* to the navy yard. Running short of coal after arriving at Lark Harbor to help marooned fishermen last February, the *Potomac* was headed for Sydney, Cape Breton, and after a battle with ice, illness and many privations the ship finally reached the vicinity of Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. At this time ice thirty feet thick pressed so closely against the sides of the *Potomac* that the vessel was subjected to a terrific strain and her crew abandoned her, as it was feared she would founder. She was later, however, found to have remained afloat, and through American Consular Agent O. J. Gould she was salvaged and sent to New York. The *Potomac* was placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, June 9, 1914.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:

Prairie, arrived June 8 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Potomac, arrived June 9 at the navy yard, New York.
Patuxent, sailed June 9 from Key West, Fla., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Wilmington, sailed June 10 from Shanghai, China, for Hong Kong, China.
Cyclops, arrived June 6 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Vulcan, arrived June 9 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Worden, sailed June 10 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C.
Abarenda, sailed June 10 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I.
Washington, sailed June 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Wilmington, sailed June 11 from Shanghai, China, for Hong Kong, China.
Cassin, arrived June 11 at Galveston, Texas.
Scorpion, sailed June 11 from Constantinople, Turkey, for Piræus, Greece, en route to Naples.
Jenkins, sailed from Tuxpam for Vera Cruz June 11.
Mars, sailed from Puerto Mexico, for Vera Cruz June 11.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 8, 1914.

Promotions and Appointment in the Navy.

Lieut. Lewis Cox to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 21, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) Joseph S. Evans to be a lieutenant from March 10, 1914.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 5, 1914:

William W. Smith, Charles H. Morrison,
Paul H. Rice, Charles E. Reordan,
Gerard Bradford, Virgil J. Dixon,
Benjamin V. McCandlish, Franklin Van Valkenburgh,
Alan G. Kirk, Eugene M. Woodson,
Levi B. Bye, James S. Sperry,
Francis W. Scanland, Mark C. Bowman,
Joel W. Bankley, Ralph G. Haxton,
Leo L. Lindley, James M. Doyle and
Monroe Kelly, Ewart G. Haas,
Alfred L. Ede,
George K. Stoddard.

Albert J. A. Hamilton, Mass., to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C., June 1, 1914.

The following assistant paymasters, with rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914: Arthur H. Mayo, William Gower, Thomas Cochran and Frederick C. Bowerfind.

Pharmacist Maury D. Baker to be a chief pharmacist from April 17, 1914.

Ensign Henry G. Cooper, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914.

NEW ENSIGNS OF THE NAVY.

The following midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from June 6, 1914:

Edward Ellsberg, Herman A. Spanagel,
Edward L. Cochrane, Joseph R. Redman,
Noel Davis, Frank L. Lowe,
Robert W. Ferrell, Franklin G. Percival,
Warner W. Bayley, Theo. D. Westfall,
George C. Manning, K. P. Gilchrist,
Donald Royce, Theodore D. Raddock, jr.,
Fred E. Pelton, Andrew H. Addams,
Adrian R. Marron, Albert G. Berry, jr.,
Carl H. Jones, James D. Black,
John N. Laycock, George B. Wilson,
Conrad D. Fry, William H. Porter, jr.,
Charles B. C. Carey, William K. Harrill,
Gordon W. Nelson, Sherrod H. Quarles,
Henry P. Samson, John I. Hale,
Joseph L. McGuigan, Alfred H. Balsley,
Carleton F. Bryant, Greene W. Dugger, jr.,
William J. Larson, Charles D. Swain,
Fred M. Earle, Edmund W. Burroughs,
Alfred P. H. Tawressey, Albert H. Rooks,
Thomas N. Vinson, George F. Neiley,
John H. Buchanan.

Russell E. Perry,
Byron B. Ralston,
Stanley L. Wilson,
Herbert J. Ray,
Charles E. Rosendahl,
John G. Moyer,
Robert W. Hayler,
Bert F. Clark,
Theodore W. Starling,
Archibald N. Offey,
Richard L. Conolly,
William A. Corn,
Thomas L. Nash,
Edwin T. Short,
William A. Teasley,
John B. W. Waller,
Arthur E. Wills,
Robert L. Vaughan,
Homer L. Ingram,
Thomas J. Doyle, jr.,
Alexander R. Early, jr.,
Charles F. Martin,
Vincent A. Clarke, jr.,
Kemp C. Christian,
Philip W. Yeatman,
James A. McCown,
Samuel G. Moore,
William J. Hart, jr.,
John L. Vaiden,
Swift Riché,
George Marvell,
Benjamin H. Page,
Frank J. Cunneen,
Allan W. Ashbrook,
Raymond A. Demings,
Charles T. S. Gladden,
Benjamin S. Killmaster,
Robert A. Dyer, 3d,
Raymond S. Hatch,
James E. Boak,
William A. Heard,
Charles H. Mecum,
George T. Howe,
Rudolph F. Hans,
Simson C. Stengel,
Wilder DuP. Baker,
Julius M. Moss,
Boleslaw L. Dombrowski,

Robert S. Wyman,
Lewis H. McDonald,
Ervin D. Peck,
Thomas F. Downey,
Horace H. Jalbert,
George S. Arvin,
Foster C. Bumpus,
Harold J. Nelson,
William C. Bursy,
Frank P. Thomas,
Ralph O. Davis,
Francis K. O'Brien,
Sifrein F. Maury,
Martin Griffin,
Marion Y. Cohen,
William F. Roehl,
Malcolm W. Callahan,
Thomas O. Slingluff,
Donald F. Washburn,
William S. Popham, jr.,
Frederick D. Powers,
Robert H. Maury,
Thomas C. Latimore, jr.,
Robert W. Cary, jr.,
Karl R. Shears,
Lloyd J. Wiltse,
Leon O. Alford,
Lawrence J. K. Blades,
Henry W. Hoyt,
Robert C. Starkey,
William DeW. Austin,
Joseph C. Arnold,
Philip R. Weaver,
Charles A. Macgowan,
Robert P. Luker,
Clarence J. McKeavy,
Oliver O. Keating,
John F. Moloney,
Delormier M. Steece,
Wallis Gearing,
William K. Beard,
Paul Fitzsimons, jr.,
Charles F. Angel,
John H. Brown, jr.,
William D. Bungert,
Lewis J. Stecher,
Malcolm L. Worrell and
Ralph G. Pennoyer.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 9, 1914.
(Legislative day of June 5, 1914.)

Appointment in the Navy.

William E. Lawhead to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 5.—P.A. Surg. William N. McDonnell detached naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.
Asst. Surg. Ruskin M. Lhamon to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Paymr. Charles Conard detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to fiscal officer, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Paymr. G. C. Schafer detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
P.A. Paymr. J. H. Knapp detached Mayflower; to naval radio station, Radio, Va.
P.A. Paymr. U. R. Zivnaska detached St. Louis; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Paymr. Clerk E. R. Perkins appointed; to Chester.

JUNE 6.—Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Woods detached South Dakota; to sick leave.
Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Berrien detached command Trippe; to inspector of ordnance in charge, naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Lieut. A. W. Fitch detached Balch; to Duncan.
Lieut. R. A. Koch to command Trippe.

Lieut. F. H. Roberts detached Duncan; to works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Latham detached *Scorpion*; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensign Bert M. Snyder detached Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign F. S. Craven detached Benham; to Duncan.

Ensign H. F. Bruns detached Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensign A. S. Merrill detached *Scorpion*; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Paymr. E. C. Gudger detached naval radio station, Radio, Va.; to Mayflower.

P.A. Paymr. F. H. Atkinson resignation accepted June 9, 1914.

Asst. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton to receiving ship at Norfolk.

Asst. Civil Engr. D. G. Copeland detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1914; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Asst. Civil Engr. H. G. Taylor detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1914; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Btsn. A. J. Svensson detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Culgoa.

Chief Gun. E. N. Fisher detached receiving ship at New York; to works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gun. R. S. Bulger to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Mach. R. E. Bucker to Kearsarge.

Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Alabama.

Carp. L. T. Hermann to Mississippi.

JUNE 8.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Cothern detached Cummins; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign D. B. Downer detached Florida; to Cummins.

Ensign R. P. P. Mclewski detached Ohio; to Kentucky.

Btsn. L. H. Cutting detached receiving ship, New York, N.Y.; to Potomac.

Btsn. W. R. Spear detached receiving ship at Boston; to Potomac.

Chief Gun. J. H. Luchman detached Montana; to Rhode Island.

Gun. J. H. Meyer detached Rhode Island; to North Carolina.

Mach. J. C. Hines detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Potomac.

JUNE 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Dyer detached Flusser; to Kansas.

Med. Dir. A. R. Wentworth detached Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.; to command naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Surg. E. M. Shipp detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

P.A. Surg. G. B. Whitmore detached duty naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Pacific Fleet.

Act. Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose to Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.

Mate William Mackay detached Constellation; to Boxer.

JUNE 10.—Lieut. Comdr. T. R. Kurtz detached command Sterett; to assistant director target practice, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Freeman detached Rhode Island; to Command Drayton.

Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston to command St. Louis.

Lieut. W. D. Puleston detached command Drayton; to Naval War College.

Lieut. F. B. Freyer detached Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department; to Albany as executive officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Scheibla detached Reid; to works of Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Cothern detached Cummings; to charge of Machinists' Mate School, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign H. G. Gates, jr., detached Chester; to home, wait orders.

Ensign W. G. B. Hatch detached Arkansas; to home, wait orders.

Ensign J. M. Kates detached Utah; to home, wait orders.

Ensign H. W. Pillsbury detached New Jersey; to home, wait orders.

Ensign O. L. Downes detached Vermont; to home, wait orders.
 Ensign C. G. Gilliland detached Arkansas; to home, wait orders.
 Ensign C. F. Greene detached Connecticut; to home, wait orders.
 Ensign J. B. Timberlake, jr., detached Arkansas; to home, wait orders.
 Ensign S. H. Greer detached Utah; to home, wait orders.
 Ensign Roy Dudley detached Florida; to home, wait orders.
 Mdsn. C. J. McReavey to Connecticut.
 Asst. Civil Engr. G. A. Duncan detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 Chief Bttn. J. F. Hopkins detached Culgoa; to navy yard, New York.
 Chief Mach. A. H. Hawley detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to temporary duty receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.
 Mach. Fred San Soucie to Birmingham.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 8.—Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse to marine barracks, Philadelphia, upon arrival in the United States.
 First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett to temporary duty 1st Brigade, U.S.M.C., Vera Cruz.
 Capt. J. H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., ordered from Norfolk Navy Yard, to St. Louis, Mo., to recruiting duty.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JUNE 5.—Capt. A. J. Henderson to New Orleans, La., to investigate certain matters in connection with the personnel of the Davey.
 First Lieut. B. H. Camden to Boston, Mass., on official business.
 First Lieut. H. H. Wolf to Boston, Mass., on official business.
 Constr. J. Q. Walton to depot on official business.
 First Lieut. L. C. Covell detached Pamlico on June 8; granted ten days' leave and ordered to Snohomish.
 JUNE 6.—Capt. J. G. Gallinger granted thirty days' leave, beginning July 1.
 JUNE 8.—First Lieut. H. W. Pope granted ninety days' sick leave.
 Capt. S. M. Landrey ordered to Washington, D.C., Norfolk, Va., and Providence, R.I., on duty in connection with the U.S. Public Health Service.
 JUNE 10.—First Lieut. Eugene Blake granted thirty days' leave upon arrival of Miami at Baltimore, Md.
 JUNE 11.—Constr. J. Q. Walton, first Lieut. Urban Harvey and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall appointed a board to examine and rate the papers of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The revenue cutter Hartley noticed a motorboat adrift in the fair way off Meigs Wharf and towed her to the barge office at San Francisco, Cal., and made her fast.
 The Bear arrived at Corwin June 1, at 11:45 p.m. She was in the ice off Nome from 6 a.m.
 The cutter McCullough arrived at Seattle June 8 at 9:30.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
 ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lourat. San Juan, P.R.
 ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.
 APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
 ARCAT—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
 BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Diego, Cal.
 CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
 COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
 DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.
 GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
 GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
 GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
 HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
 HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
 ITASCAN—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
 McCULLOUGH—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. San Francisco, Cal.
 MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
 MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.
 MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Address Halifax, Nova Scotia; on ice patrol duty.
 MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. At New York, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
 ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
 PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.
 SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.
 SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address Halifax, Nova Scotia. On ice patrol duty.
 SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.
 TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.
 THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.I.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
 UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
 WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.
 WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.
 WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
 WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
 WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 20, 1914.

A luncheon was given by Bishop Rowe Circle of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at the home of Mrs. I. I. Yates Wednesday in honor of the Clericus of the Olympia Diocese, and followed a meeting held by that body in the church. The ladies who served were Mesdames J. H. Pendleton, R. M. Doyle, I. I. Yates, Howson W. Cole, jr., and F. D. Perkins. Mrs. J. M. Blackburn, who, with her little son, has been in Bremerton since the departure of the West Virginia for Mexico, leaves next week for Portland to visit her sister, Mrs. William A. Staiger, and Mrs. Walter O. Haines during the Rose Festival. Later she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Blagen, at Grey's Harbor, and with them spend several weeks at the Hot Springs on the Columbia.

Mrs. Charles Holmes had bridge and breakfast this morning for Mesdames Robert M. Doyle, Thomas Williamson and J. H. Blackburn. The Royal Auction Bridge Club was entertained by Paymr. and Mrs. Thomas Williamson Monday.

Lieut. C. C. Baughman was a guest at a theater party given by Miss Betty Brainerd, of Seattle, Saturday evening to see the College Club in "Tango Town" at the Metropolitan. Lieut. C. C. Baughman gave a card party Thursday evening for Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, Lieutenant McCain, Lieut. E. D. Almy and Ensign Kirkman.

Lieut. F. D. Perkins, to inspect the Washington state Naval Militia, will leave about June 10 for Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen. Mrs. W. S. Hoen entertained at cards Saturday evening. Paymr. R. B. Lupton gave a supper party Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Benson Wood, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus. Lieut. C. C. Baughman, with the officers of the reserve fleet, held an informal reception at his home in Bremerton Monday evening. About fifty-five guests called. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson gave a theater party last evening, followed by a "rinkum-ditty," at their home on Burwell avenue, in honor of Mrs. Hirschinger's mother, Mrs. Milliken, of New York, and for Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Amy M. Brooks, Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Dr. G. B. Whitmore and Ensign Kirkman.

Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Arnold, inspection officer, detached for duty on the U.S.S. Michigan on the East coast, leaves, with Mrs. Arnold, Monday for the East. Lieut. J. J. Hannigan, recently in command of the gunboat Quiros on the Asiatic station, arrives to-day to relieve Lieutenant Commander Arnold at this yard.

The submarines H-1, H-2 and H-3 will arrive at the navy yard about July 1 from San Diego, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. H. N.

Jenson, who left the yard recently as navigator of the cruiser West Virginia, is now in command of this group and has requested that some repairs and changes be made on his divers.

The navy yard tug will make a trip to Tatoosh Island next Monday to carry a party of workmen to erect the new radio mast at the radio station. Lieut. E. D. Almy will be in charge on the trip up, but Chief Bttn. John Eberwein will remain with the party and have charge of the installation of the mast. Included in the party will be J. Peterson, leadingman rigger; A. Varner, quartermaster shipwright, with four shipwrights, five riggers and a large party of laborers. The men expect to remain on the island one month. In addition to the installation of the new mast, which will be 250 feet high, or seventy-five feet higher than the present one, many other changes and improvements will be made. The contract for a fine set of quarters for the radio operator was let last Saturday to J. Cotton, of Port Angeles, at a contract price of \$3,729.

The submarines A-3 and A-5 were docked on the quay wall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 100-ton floating crane easily lifting the 75-ton submarines after their 35-ton motors had been removed.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 2, 1914.

Lieut. Prentiss E. Bassett gave a launch party Saturday to the Dismal Swamp for Mrs. Granberry, Misses Aline Kelly, Mary Hoggard, Virginia Perkins, Lieut. Thomas Long, Lieut. Tracy Hunter, Surgeon Bachman and Ensign Tunis A. M. Craven; half way to Lake Drummond a landing was made and a delicious supper cooked and partaken of amid a wilderness of wild flowers and exquisite water lilies. The trip home was by moonlight.

A large audience of enlisted men and officers witnessed the interesting program of the May smoker at the mess hall, St. Helena, Wednesday evening; in addition to the athletic numbers, the band rendered an overture, "The Death of Custer," written in commemoration of the battle of the Little Big Horn; a wonderful description of the weird songs of the Sioux war dance, bugle calls in Custer's camp, clatter of the Cavalry march, din of battle, yells of the Indians answering the musket volleys, chanting and drumming of the scalp dance and the burial of Custer, with muffled drums and bugle notes, and the finale, "Nearer, my God to Thee."

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Mrs. Yates McAlpine left Saturday for an automobile trip to Yorktown, Williamsburg and other points. Miss Dorothy Pickrell left last week for Annapolis to attend the finals. Lieut. Prentiss E. Bassett goes this week to Jamestown, R.I., to join his wife and baby who are guests of Mrs. Bassett's parents, Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader. Mrs. Charles Shaw and Mrs. Horace Laird left Friday for Annapolis finals. Mrs. White and children, guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spence, have left for their home in Johnson City, Tenn. Mrs. Philip Yeaman left Friday for Annapolis to be with her son, Midshipman Philip Yeaman, jr., who graduates this year. Civil Engr. L. M. Cox is on thirty days' leave from the yard, and accompanied by Mrs. Cox and daughter is visiting friends in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. N. C. Bieg, of Washington, D.C., who has been here to be with her son, Ensign Val Bieg, attached to the Delaware, has returned home. Miss Evelyn Southall will be the guest of her cousins, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, at their cottage, Nantucket, Mass., for the summer.

Mr. George Lee was host at dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mrs. Thomas Carroll and Miss Josephine Wrenn.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 7, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe on Monday gave a bowling party at the post gymnasium for their daughter, Miss Mary Rolfe, supper following in the Rolfe quarters. The guests included Misses Lila Foster, Marybelle and Margaret White, Marie Richardson, Sue Eastman, Mary Winters and Willis Edwards, Girard Thayer, Arthur Thayer, Eugene Eastman, Ralph Heard, William Foster, John Hough, William Lockridge and Onslow Rolfe.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss has been absent from the post since Tuesday on an inspection trip. He and Mrs. Bliss are expected to return to the post on Friday. On Wednesday Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Nellie Carleton left for Brownsville, to join Colonel Carleton. Miss Reeves left the same day to visit her brother, Captain Reeves, at Brownsville. The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Julius T. Conrad. Major Gen. and Mrs. Jessie M. Lee, of Fort Thomas, Ky., are guests of Mrs. John Bullis.

Mrs. Dittmar entertained with five hundred on Tuesday, first prize going to Miss Dorothy Bingham. The guests included Misses Louise and Laura Girard, Olive Gray, Nellie Carleton and May Eastman. Mrs. Brice P. Disque and children left Thursday to join Lieutenant Disque at Brownsville. Major Bevans arrived Thursday.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe had dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cabell and for Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. William Winters, Capt. and Mrs. Remsen Taylor. Mr. Eugene Eastman gave a dance at the post gymnasium on Wednesday in honor of Onslow Rolfe, who leaves for West Point in a few days. There were about 100 guests present. Major and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter gave a dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Mrs. Guy Cushman and General Hoskins.

Mrs. John Bullis gave a dinner on Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Harris H. Roberts and Major John Cotter. Lieut. Arthur G. Hixon was a visitor on the post this week. Capt. George W. Winterburn is spending a three days' leave in the post as the guest of Major Henry M. Morrow. On Friday Miss Amy Heard had dinner for Miss Mary Colquitt, Capt. Consuelo Seoane and Mr. Clarence Hutchens, Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Major and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee, Mrs. Wells and Major Henry M. Morrow.

One battery of the 3d Field Artillery which has been at El Paso, Major Clyde J. McClosky commanding, returned to the post Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, jr., gave a dance on the Alabama on Wednesday evening, the ship's band playing. Among the guests were Misses Charlie Hall Julian, Margery Edwards, Ruth Paxson, Margaret Gray, Nellie Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane, Lieut. and Mrs. Welte, Miss Barbara Bispham, Mrs. Chisholm, Lieut. and Mrs. Bullock, Ensign and Mrs. McClosky, Lieutenant Ferguson, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Dr. Downey, Messrs. Vernon, Washington, Caldwell, Dr. Bass. On the following afternoon Miss Marguerite Caperton gave a small tea and dance on the Alabama.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herman E. Welte entertained at a large dance Thursday on the Maine. The yard band furnished excellent music. Among the guests were Admiral Pendleton, Capt. H. D. Bispham and Miss Barbara Bispham, Capt. and Miss Hetherington, Commander Lyon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Lieutenant Commander Enoch, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. Winters, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., Ensign and Mrs. McClosky, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mrs. and Mrs. Syne, Mesdames Penn, Pryor, Richardson, Williams, Morris, Keim, Misses Thompson, Bierer, Dodge, Shepard. Paymasters Hine and Bull, Drs. Sears and Bass, Messrs. Washington, Lincoln, Vernon, McClure.

Mrs. Dodge gave a lunch and bridge Friday in honor of

Mrs. Blakely for Mesdames Chisholm, Porter, Bullock, Court, Cochrane, McGee and Miss Marguerite Cunningham. Mrs. George B. Landenberger was called home to Bangor, Me., by the death of her father, Mr. Moody. Ensign Fred C. Beisel has returned to his home in Chestnut Hill after a long sick leave. Mrs. Byron D. Rogers and her small son sailed for England (her home) to be gone a year.

Paymasters Hine and Bull, Lieutenants Starr and Cook attended the Army-Navy baseball game at Annapolis. The officers on the Kansas gave a small dance Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Finney, Lieut. and Mrs. Bullock, Lieut. and Mrs. Penn, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane, Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Engr. and Mrs. Copeland, Paymr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Misses Bispham, Lippincott, Thurston, Willetts, Julian, Johnson, Maiburg, Edwards, Moorehead, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Paymr. and Mrs. Perkins, Ensign and Mrs. McClosky. Mesdames Chisholm, Porter, Pryor, Dodge, Morris, Shepard, Dr. Tolfree, Dr. Sears, Lieutenants Jersey, Kerriek, Parker, Corey.

Mrs. Charles Blakely and her two children leave Monday for Ventnor, where they have taken a cottage for the summer. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope Washington have returned from Annapolis, where they spent June Week. The officers on the Kansas gave a children's party Wednesday afternoon to all the kiddies whose daddies are stationed on that ship. Among those who enjoyed the games, etc., were Louise and Earl Finney, the two little Blackburns, Elizabeth and Katherine Scott, the three Robinson boys, Frank Lyons and his two brothers, Louise Penn, Ruth Morris, the two little Bryans and little Miss Kraft. The children were served ice cream in the form of battleships decorated with small flags, and later danced on deck.

Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard entertained at auction on Friday for Mesdames Kelly, Copeland, Bogan, Cochrane, Bisset, Keyes and Wainwright. Prizes were won by Mesdames Copeland and Cochrane. Mrs. Dallas Wainwright had bridge Saturday for Mesdames Penn, Stiles, Blakely, Copeland, Cochrane, Bisset, Shepard and Court. Mrs. Copeland had high score, and Mrs. Shepard drew a consolation prize.

Lieut. Earl P. Finney and Miss Finney gave a dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Lyons, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Bullock, Dr. Tolfree, Lieutenants Dysatt, Penn and Gayhart. Lieutenant Starr has returned from Richmond and Danville, Va., where he acted as user for Constructor Lauman's wedding last Wednesday. Mrs. W. L. Pryor and her small sons left the city on Friday for a brief visit to Washington, D.C., prior to spending the summer at Newport, R.I.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 8, 1914.

Gen. and Mrs. Bailey returned to Fort Totten June 1, after an absence of four weeks in Washington. The Misses Bailey returned from Vermont the following Thursday and will remain here until June 15, when they leave for Portland, Maine, where they will visit until August. An interesting clock golf tournament was held June 1 on the two putting greens in front of the Officers' Club. Mesdames Mitchell, Steele and Cooper won the ladies' prize, and Lieutenant Mettler, Mr. Rollin Tilton and Captain Patterson the gentlemen's prizes. The competition was followed by an informal supper and dancing at the club. Clock golf has been taken up most enthusiastically, and most of the ladies of the post are to be seen on the greens in the forenoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Cooper entertained Major and Mrs. Rutherford and Major and Mrs. Sarraat at dinner Tuesday. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Sarraat were dinner hosts to Major and Mrs. Pearce, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane and Captain Gardner. Major and Mrs. Abernethy gave a farewell dinner Thursday to Mr. Duval, who left Friday for New Albany, Ind. A number of the members of the garrison went over to the Westchester Country Club for the golf tournament Friday, Captain Cooper winning the prize cup.

The following went Saturday as guests of the 7th New York to West Point, where they witnessed the baseball game and regimental review and parade, returning to the post late the same evening: Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, the Misses Bailey, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Major and Mrs. Sarraat, Lieutenant Mathews, Colonel Cronkhite, Capt. and Mrs. Tilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler, Lieut. and Mrs. Cross, Captain Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Captain Fenton and Lieutenants Stanton, Quinton and Osburn.

A small number went out to Garrison's Inn Saturday evening for the dancing. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Patterson had dinner for Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Major and Mrs. Sarraat and Capt. and Mrs. Huntington. Lieut. Philip Mathews, newly appointed aide-de-camp to General Bailey, joined on June 1. Mrs. Pearce and two children joined Major Pearce on Wednesday, and are living in the quarters vacated by Major Wheeler. Lieutenant Prentiss left Friday for Washington, where his marriage to Miss Walsh took place on Saturday.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., June 1, 1914.

Mrs. Davis and young son left May 6 for Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment. Mrs. Smith, sister of Mrs. Davis, arrived on May 4 and will remain here while her sister is away. Mrs. Hunter served tea May 6 to Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Willet, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Brereton and Mrs. Melhorn.

Mrs. Condon had a table of bridge for Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Page May 7. Mrs. Hunter was present May 8 at a bridge on board the Denver. Miss Sarah Hunter had a table of bridge the same evening for Mr. Jeffries, who dropped in from town. At Mrs. Willet's, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hunter enjoyed a game of bridge that evening. Mrs. Nesmith, wife of Captain Nesmith, retired, is giving a series of informal bridges, which some of the ladies here on the post are enjoying.

Mrs. Prentice B. Prentice, of San Diego, gave a pretty bridge last week, Mrs. Hunter being one of the guests. Mr. David Hunter spent a few days on the border with his father, who is now at San Ysidro. The Chaplain gives stereopticon views every night for the men, which are enjoyed by all. Major J. L. Knowlton, Major R. R. Raymond, C.E., Lieuts. J. A. Johnson and P. R. Faymonville have been recent visitors on the post.

Picnic suppers are quite in vogue at camp, motoring back and forth to the border almost a daily pastime of the ladies.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., June 7, 1914.

Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy, of Du Pont, gave an informal practice dance on Monday. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Mrs. Keene, Lieutenants Keene, Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald. Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer had the Auction Club on May 29. Prizes went to Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards entertained the club last week, the prizes going to Mrs. W. U. Reybold and Dr. Tignor. Major and Mrs. Tracy spent the week-end as guests of friends in Philadelphia.

Capt. L. S. Ryan has returned from Fort Sill, Okla., where he took the course at the School of Fire. Mrs. Ryan and the children, who have been visiting in Southern California, are expected in a few weeks. A number of well known Salem young people recently participated in a performance of "Pinafore," one of the leading parts being taken by Miss Mary Starr. Following the performance Miss Starr entertained informally at her home for Capt. A. M. Mason, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Freeland, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Lieut. C. Thomas-Stahl, of Mott; Lieutenants Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald, of Du Pont.

The Du Pont bachelors gave a luncheon the following day for Misses Starr and Mecom, of Salem, and Miss Elwell, of Trenton, N.J. Others present were Dr. and Mrs. Tignor, Lieut. R. R. Welshimer. The afternoon was spent in canoeing. On Saturday evening the bachelors were guests at a dance at the Salem Country Club. Lieut. M. S. Keene passed the week-end in New York.

JUNE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1914.

Beautiful, clear, cool days and moonlit evenings helped make the week before graduation an ideal spot on the calendar; the charm of June is felt by all, but by nobody more keenly than the furlough class, who go after supper every night to Battery Knox, where they sing in a tuneful chorus. The First Classmen feel that they have come into their own at last; the hotel is filled with relatives and friends of the graduating class and the schedule of exhibition drills and social functions takes up every available minute. The real opening of festivities came on Friday, June 5, Col. and Mrs. Townsley's reception to the First Class marking the end of examinations and studies. The lawn at the side of the Superintendent's quarters was like green velvet after the rain of Thursday and the air was delightfully cool. Mrs. Willcox and Mrs. Stuart served ices and Mrs. Vidmer and Mrs. Householder presided over fruit punch and lemonade in tents covered with flags. Col. and Mrs. Townsley received in the drawing room of the Superintendent's quarters and the Misses Townsley were on the lawn. The garden party was a brilliant success, many relatives and friends of the cadets, as well as the officers and ladies of the post and guests from Highland Falls and Garrison, were present.

Saturday held a crowded list of interesting events; the annual field day was held in the morning; in the afternoon the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., arrived on the Washington Irving. Although the regiment makes an annual visit to West Point, it was the first time that the uniform of the 7th had been seen here. Strikingly like the cadet uniform, the gray dress coat and white trousers, worn by the 7th, attracted much attention. (An account of the visit of the 7th appears on page 1304.) On Saturday evening there was a cadet hop, Mrs. Dew receiving with Cadet Butts.

ATHLETIC EVENTS SATURDAY.

Saturday afternoon the cadet polo team defeated Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., by a score of 5½ to 4½. It was the second game of the series, the first, on June 3, going to Squadron A by 5½ to 5½. Saturday's game, which was originally scheduled for the day before and postponed on account of a heavy field, was fast and hard, the cadets having the better of it on team work, although Squadron A did some good hitting. The Squadron A team, who rode their own ponies, were: 1, Johnson; 2, Runkle; 3, Boulton; 4, Smidt. The cadet team: 1, Bratton; 2, Robertson; 3, Foster; 4, Wynne. Substitute, Allison for Bratton; referee, Col. Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art.

The twenty-first annual outdoor athletic meet of the Army Athletic Association was held on the plains on Saturday morning and was won by the class of '15 with 132 points. The 1914 class was second with 96, and 1917 third with 92 points. The class of '16 made 85½ points.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, former chaplain at West Point, now of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, was the starter in the track events. Merillat, '15, in the 100-yard dash, running in baseball shoes, won in 10.1-5 seconds; Hoge, '14, captain of the Army football team last year, took the 120-yard hurdles in 17 seconds and the 220-yard in 26 seconds; Hocker, '15, broke the Academy record with a throw of 117 ft. 1½ ins., and the hammer record was smashed by Woodruff, '15, with 127 ft. 4.1-5 ins. The mile relay record was also broken, the class of '14 winning in 3 min. 9.2-5 sec.; the team were: W. E. Burr, Lanphier, Larabee, Monroe, Herr, Jouett, Hannum and C. W. Lewis. Other events and winners of firsts were: Shot put, Hocker, '15; 220-yard dash, Frichett, '16; high jump, Sackville, '17; pole vault, Watson, '15; broad jump, Hodgson, P.A., '15.

The Army baseball nine closed its season on Saturday by defeating the visiting 7th Regiment team, 12 to 4. Neyland's fine pitching was too much for the National Guardsmen, and the cadets had little trouble in hitting Benson, the visiting pitcher. The nines were: Army—Gerhardt, 3b.; Hobbs, r.f.; Merillat, c.f.; Neyland, p.; Coffin, s.s.; Milburn, c.; Bradley, l.f.; Milliken, 2b.; Britton, 1b.; 7th Regiment—Reinacher, Viviano, s.s.; Beavers, 1b.; Donahue, 3b.; Maguire, l.f.; Flynn, 2b.; Kenny, c.f.; Gorsh, r.f.; Norton, c.; Benson, p.

Before disbanding for the season the Army baseball team on Monday elected Cadet Louis A. Merillat, class of 1915, captain for next year. Merillat, who is twenty-two years old, was appointed to West Point in June, 1911, from Illinois. He has played centerfield on the Army nine for two seasons and is fast on bases and a hard and timely hitter. He is also prominent in track athletics and plays end on the football eleven. He was the choice of nearly all the Eastern football experts last fall for all-American honors.

The graduating class, escorted by the other cadets of the battalion, marched to the Chapel on Sunday morning and listened to a sermon addressed to the members of the First Class by Chaplain H. Percy Silver. Special music was a feature of the service, arranged by Mr. Mayer; with solos by Cadets Warren, Moses and L. L. Smith. The last Sunday dress parade for the graduating class also attracted a large crowd that afternoon. Many parties motored and drove into the post from Tuxedo and nearby towns. In the evening the Academy band gave an open-air concert on the lawn in front of the hotel. Mrs. Burr entertaining afterward with a porch party for girls and cadets.

DRILLS ON MONDAY.

Monday was a busy day for the cadets, the program opening at ten o'clock with motor battery drill, followed by sub-caliber target practice with 6-inch rifles at the target butts. It was hot and sultry and the men handling the big guns dwelt in the mortar pits while a good sized crowd of onlookers watched the drill with interest. In the afternoon the members of the graduating class participated in an exhibition cavalry drill and field and mountain artillery maneuvers, and the cadets of the Second Class went through an interesting drill with pack mules and mountain howitzers. A shower drove everybody to cover just at the conclusion of the exhibition.

The Misses Townsley gave a charming dancing party to the First Class of cadets and their girl friends Monday evening at Cullum Hall. Mrs. Holderness assisting in receiving. Supper was served in the lower hall at small tables beautifully decorated in pink and white and grouped so as to form the numerals "14." One of the prettiest parties of the week was that given last Friday evening by Mrs. Osborne for her brother, Cadet Weldon W. Doe. Music was played during the dinner and afterward for dancing; the table was prettily decorated in black and gold. The guests were the Misses Frances Osborne and Frances Pelner, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne; the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Elizabeth Oler, Dorothy Krayenbuhl and Rosa, Cadets W. W. Doe, B. F. Hoge, Byron, Ward, Loomis, Rees, Newman and W. G. Jones.

The Fourth Class gave a fine gymnastic exhibition on Tuesday morning, in the gymnasium.

The special event of the day was the battalion Infantry drill and escort to the colors, held in the afternoon and under the direction of Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, Commandant of Cadets. The six companies of cadets, in full dress uniforms with white duck trousers, maneuvered for forty minutes on the grass plain. The weather was threatening, but the entire program was carried out.

In the evening there was a cadet hop in Cullum Hall. The class of 1909 held its fifth anniversary dinner in the library of the Officers' Club. Twenty-four officers were present.

The list of returning graduates this year is increasing daily and the class reunions bid fair to bring together a goodly number. Every night of the week has its class dinners and on Thursday Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertain with a reception to the graduates.

Secretary of War Garrison, who was to arrive on Thursday, turned up unexpectedly on Wednesday evening. He was in time to witness many interesting events to-day (Thursday). Drills began in the morning, with military calisthenics on the plains, in which the entire battalion of cadets took part. An organ recital in the new chapel concluded the morning's entertainment, and at noon the annual luncheon of the alumni, of whom there are over 300 now present, was served at the Officers' Club.

Secretary Garrison at four o'clock this afternoon was the reviewing officer when the battalion passed in review first at march time and then at double quick. Later the Secretary

expressed his satisfaction at the fine appearance of the battalion and congratulated Colonel Townsley. At the end of the review a reception was held at Colonel Townsley's quarters, where Secretary Garrison met and shook hands with each cadet who will be graduated to-morrow.

The Secretary of War is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley after the close of the graduation exercises. Secretary Garrison and his party will be guests of Colonel Townsley at the Casino Theater, followed by supper at the Astor.

GRADUATION PARADE.

The features of to-day for the cadets are the graduation parade and the annual graduation ball in the evening. At parade, held at six p.m., the members of the graduating class marched out for the last time with side arms only, and, stepping out of the ranks after the parade had been formed, marched to the front and center, where they watched the battalion pass in review to the tunes of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "Auld Lang Syne." After the parade the first recognition was extended by all the upper classes to the "plebes," who entered a year ago.

The graduation ball is held in the big gymnasium to-night with a thousand persons in attendance. At the Officers' Club the classes of '67, '84 and '94 hold reunions.

The 107 cadets of the graduating First Class of 1914 receive their diplomas on Friday, June 12, from Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy. Capt. George Vidmer, Adjutant of the Academy, is in charge of the ceremonies. The graduation exercises are held at ten a.m. on Trophy Point overlooking the Hudson in the shadow of the Battle Monument.

Friday morning at ten o'clock the members of the graduating class form for the last time, and, escorted by the battalion, march to Trophy Point, where they receive their diplomas from Colonel Townsley, the Superintendent. Secretary Garrison will deliver the address.

The graduating class leave West Point at noon on Friday for New York, and, accompanied by the cadets of the new Second Class, who go on furlough for two months, will attend the performance of "High Jinks" at the Casino Theater.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory's guests for graduation are Mrs. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Ryan, of Fort Riley, Kas., mother and sister of Cadet Ryan, and Miss Ruth Watson, of New York. Miss Lynch, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, has gone to Newburgh, to be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and the Misses Bailey were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley on Saturday. Mr. Jervoy, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart over Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Butler entertained at bridge Tuesday evening as a "despedida" for Lieut. and Mrs. Larned; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Miss Lynch and Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Gallagher and Lieutenant Wildrick. Mrs. Thompson, widow of Major James K. Thompson, whose son, Cadet Thompson, is a member of the graduating class, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Mrs. Harry L. Rogers and Miss Rogers, mother and sister of Mrs. Rodney Smith, are guests of Mrs. Smith, as is also Miss Dorothy Mills, of Governors Island. Mrs. Brice and Miss Brice, mother and sister of Lieutenant Brice, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer.

Miss Louise Buck, of Washington, has arrived to spend the summer with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, who are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson's guests at dinner at the Club were Miss Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Chancy and Captain Card. Miss Eleanor Vidmer gave a pretty luncheon Thursday for Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat, Marian and Helen Townsley, Dorothy Krayenbuhl and Jane Thompson. Major and Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer and daughter are house guests of Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Monday, June 8.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara's guests at supper Sunday were Mrs. Woodman, Mrs. Westlake, Major Cress, Miss Woodman and Cadet Cress. Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Carpenter, of Fort Hamilton, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick for the week-end. The Misses Grace Freeman, Dorsey Pallen and Irwin Fearn are house guests of Miss Eleanor Vidmer for graduation week. Miss Phinney, of Newport, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson for the week. Captain Sultan had dinner Sunday evening on the porch of the Club for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Pullen.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and little daughter, Katherine, of McKinstry, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham are at Annapolis, Mass., with Lieutenant Cunningham's parents for a short visit before sailing for Europe. They will spend the summer in France. Lieut. and Mrs. Larned and their two baby daughters and Mrs. Larned's little sister, Frances Davenport, left Tuesday for Virginia, to visit relatives for a time before going to Fort Niagara for station. Mrs. Smith, wife of Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson for the week-end.

Miss Elizabeth Osborne and Mr. Edward Hunt, of New York, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asensio at luncheon on Saturday. Miss Knight, of Newport, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Major and Mrs. Murray have as their guest Miss Normoyle, of Washington; Miss Frances Murray will return from school at Troy this week. Harvey Higley's birthday party on Thursday was a bright spot on a very rainy day. Miss Anne Wilson assisted Mrs. Higley in entertaining and in lighting Harvey's three candles. The guests included the Misses Helen Pendleton, Mary Osborne, Pamela Jacobs, Mary Bell, Elizabeth Murray, Leila Lee Bar, Yvonne Crissy, Sara Glenn Greene, Adelaide Oldfield, Nancy Baird, Frances Stearns, Marjory Donovan, Eleanor Cuts, Masters Beverly Jones, Joey Stillwell, Robert Booth, Budgie Wilson, Gordon Bartlett, Gabriel Asensio and Jackie Wildrick.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt have gone away for the summer; Lieutenant Hoyt to France, where he will study the language, and Mrs. Hoyt to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Poorman. A number of West Point people went over to Tuxedo on Saturday for the horse show. Captain Sultan took over in his car Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Katherine Taylor and Captain Steese. They had luncheon and dinner at the Tuxedo Club and occupied Pierre Lorillard's box at the show. The West Point exhibitors were very fortunate. Captain Alexander winning four trophies and Lieutenant Pullen one.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer on Saturday. Major and Mrs. McAndrew, 14th Inf., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Watson. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Watson will go down to the city with Major and Mrs. McAndrew and stay a few days at the Astor. Major and Mrs. McAndrew make a short stay in New York before starting for Seattle on their way to Alaska for station. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton for graduation. Col. John Conklin and his son, Cadet Conklin, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley at dinner Sunday.

Mr. Asensio gave a lecture in Spanish to the First Class of cadets on Thursday afternoon in the Drawing Academy. The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views, the subject, "Tipos y Costumbres de España." Miss Mary de Saussure, of Charleston, S.C., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler for a month. Miss Shattuck, of Germantown, Pa., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery for the week. Mrs. Dew was the guest of Mrs. Samuels at the Hotel McAlpin, in New York, for several days last week, afterward going on to Fort Slocum, where she visited Capt. and Mrs. Williams. On Wednesday afternoon the West Point members of the Alliance Française went to Cornwall-on-Hudson and repeated the little farce which they acted so successfully here earlier in the season. The play was given under the auspices of the New Windsor Branch of the Alliance Française. Those who took part in the play, "L'Anglais Tel Qu'On Le Parle," were Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Julia Fieberger, Lieutenants Brice and Selleck and Mr. Gauthier.

Lieut. and Mrs. Avery will spend the summer in California, starting immediately after graduation. Capt. Albert S. Callan, 10th N.G.N.Y., and his sister, Miss Russ Callan, of Albany, are guests of Captain Downing. Lieutenant Putney has gone to Milford, Conn., with his family for his summer's leave, joining Mrs. Putney and the little girls. Lieut. and Mrs. Dew's guests over Sunday were Mrs. Williams, of Fort Slocum, Mrs. Austin, Miss Austin, Miss McKnight and Miss Pierce, of Texas. Mrs. Rodney Smith entertained at tea on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Arnold, Miss Dorothy Mills, Mr. Rogers, Cadets Bandholtz and Evans.

Miss Helen Upson is home from Vassar and will spend her

summer vacation with her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Colonel Kuhn, of Washington, will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for graduation. Major Runcie, recently appointed librarian, has entered upon his duties. Mrs. MacMillan, who has been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ladd, in Washington, has returned home. Mrs. Upson is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fieberger. Among the guests at the hotel here for graduation are Mrs. Glass, mother of Cadet Glass; Miss Glass, Mrs. Blockson, wife of Colonel Blockson; Miss Virginia Blockson, Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Col. and Mrs. Treat and Major Cress.

THE GRADUATING CLASS, U.S.M.A., 1914.

The address of Secretary of War Garrison to the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy, at the graduation exercises on June 12, appears on page 1304.

In the graduating class of 1914 thirty-six states of the Union are represented. When the class reported at West Point March 1, 1910, there were 158 members. Semi-annual examinations and other mishaps have resulted in the dropping out of fifty-one.

In the contest for class standing Cadets William Henry Holcombe, of Indiana, and James Bell Cress, of Washington, D.C., had a close race for first place, kept up all through the four years. During all of the first year Cadet Holcombe led his class, but the honors shifted to Cadet Cress in 1912. Holcombe forged to the front again last year and managed to stay in front this year. When the class standing was published in January of this year, the two were neck and neck, with Holcombe a trifle in the lead. He was then No. 1 in engineering, 5 in ordnance, 5 in law and 12 in Spanish. Cress was No. 4 in engineering, 4 in law, 4 in ordnance and 25 in Spanish.

Five men of the class are honor men. They are the five standing highest in the order of general merit. Besides Cadets Holcombe and Cress, Charles P. Gross, of New York, Bernard A. Miller, of Missouri, and Brehon B. Somervell, of Arkansas, share in the class honors, and before graduation were already wearing a gold star on the collars of their dress coats as a mark of distinction, and were also carried on the official Army Register for 1914 as "distinguished cadets."

In the class of 1914 there are no foreign cadets, and there are none in the other classes at the Academy, which is rather unusual. Cadet Vicente P. Lim, a full blooded Filipino, comes the nearest to it. Congress passed a law five years ago providing for the admission of one Filipino cadet to the Military Academy each year, who upon graduating shall be appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. Lim reported with the others of his class in March, 1910, and has the honor of being the first Filipino ever admitted to West Point as well as the first to be graduated therefrom. He is popular, is a member of the Academy broadsword team, wears a sharpshooter's medal and is said to be enthusiastic for Philippine independence.

The class of 1914 has been prominent in athletics. Hoge, captain of the football team; Huston and Jones, guards; Wynne, tackle, and Markoe, end, are some of the football men lost to the Army team through graduation. Milliken, captain of the baseball team, Milburn, the latter winner of the prize saber for all round athletics, Burr, the crack 100-yard dash man, and Lanphier, of 220 fame, will be missed. Thirteen men of '14 are wearers of the "A" for general excellence in athletics.

ORDER OF MERIT, CLASS OF 1914.

The order of general merit of the graduating class was announced June 11; it appears in a list issued from Headquarters, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., June 9, 1914. By order of Colonel Townsley; George Vidmer, Captain of Cavalry, Adjutant." It is as follows:

First Class Arranged According to General Merit, June, 1914.

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Holcombe. | 6 Somervell. |
| 2 Cress. | 7 Price, X. H. |
| 3 Gross. | 8 Crawford. |
| 4 Miller, B. A. | 9 Skinner. |
| 5 Bullard. | 10 Elliott. |

Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 11 Cowgill. | 21 Smyth, R. M. |
| 12 Lewis, G. F. | 22 Stuart. |
| 13 Brand. | 23 Larabee. |
| 14 Herman. | 24 Brooks. |
| 15 Carruth. | 25 Bandholtz. |
| 16 Thurber. | 26 Burr, J. G. |
| 17 Houghton. | 27 Rockwood. |
| 18 Wyeth. | 28 Hoskins. |
| 19 Harris, A. R. | 29 Newman. |
| 20 Moreton. | |

Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 30 Jouett. | 54 Doe, W. W. |
| 31 Butts. | 55 Robertson, W. A. |
| 32 Anderson, J. B. | 56 Paddock. |
| 33 Lewis, C. W. | 57 Spatz. |
| 34 Lindh. | 58 Bull. |
| 35 McCain. | 59 Griffith. |
| 36 Ingles. | 60 Haskell. |
| 37 Bradley. | 61 Milliken, C. M. |
| 38 Tack. | 62 Byrom, J. F. |
| 39 Glass. | 63 Treat. |
| 40 Foster. | 64 Jones, W. G. |
| 41 Burr, W. E. | 65 Byrom, J. W. |
| 42 Villaret. | 66 Hoge. |
| 43 Clark, C. L. | 67 Paschal. |
| 44 Hannum. | 68 Parkinson, J. L. |
| 45 Benson. | 69 Jernigan. |
| 46 Rees. | 70 Whitten. |
| 47 Waltz. | 71 Byrne, L. T. |
| 48 Woodberry. | 72 Packard. |
| 49 Fosnes. | 73 Anderson, G. P. |
| 50 Loomis. | 74 Gullion. |
| 51 Stanford, L. H. | 75 Kerr. |
| 52 Wynne. | 76 Brannan. |
| 53 Waddell. | |

Philippine Scouts.

- | |
|--------------------------|
| 77 Lim (Filipino Cadet). |
|--------------------------|

Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 78 Potts. | 93 Harrison, R. B. |
| 79 Orton. | 94 Allison. |
| 80 Forbes. | 95 Hoge, B. F. |
| 81 Bratton. | 96 Herr. |
| 82 Lanphier. | 97 Mathews. |
| 83 Downs. | 98 Milligan, H. P. |
| 84 McDonald, R. D. | 99 Millburn. |
| 85 Davenport. | 100 Weissheimer. |
| 86 Ward. | 101 Gill. |
| 87 Markoe, J. P. | 102 Kennard. |
| 88 Weir. | 103 Thompson, J. B. |
| 89 Royce. | 104 Huston. |
| 90 Ryan. | 105 Doe, J. A. |
| 91 Brown, H. M. | 106 Wheeler. |
| 92 Monroe. | 107 Lampert. |

ALPHABETICAL LIST, CLASS OF '14.

The members of the class of 1914, U.S.M.A., in alphabetical order, with their states, are:

J. W. Allison, Texas; G. P. Anderson, Virginia; J. B. Anderson, Iowa.

C. H. Bandholtz, Michigan; C. C. Benson, Maryland; J. L. Bradley, Missouri; H. Brand, Jr., New York; F. M. Brannan, Tennessee; B. W. Bratton, South Carolina; J. A. Brooks, Michigan; H. M. Brown, Missouri; H. R. Bull, Connecticut; P. C. Bullard, Michigan; J. G. Burr, Washington, D.C.; W. E. Burr, Washington, D.C.; J. W. Butts, Texas; L. T. Byrne, New York; J. F. Byrom, Texas; J. W. Byrom, Maryland.

J. H. Carruth, Louisiana; C. L. Clark, Ohio; A. P. Cowgill, Nebraska; R. M. Crawford, New York; J. B. Cress, Washington, D.C.

J. R. Davenport, Georgia; J. A. Doe, Illinois; W. W. Doe, North Carolina; S. D. Downs, Pennsylvania.

D. O. Elliott (at large).

F. H. Forbes, Pennsylvania; C. E. Fosnes, Minnesota; C. W. Foster, District of Columbia.

I. Gill, Jr., Rhode Island; E. L. N. Glass, New Jersey; C.

C. Griffith, New York; C. P. Gross, New York; W. C. Guilford, Kentucky.
 R. H. Hannum, Pennsylvania; A. R. Harris, Nevada; R. B. Harrison, Missouri; J. B. Haskell, Minnesota; F. W. Herman, Arizona; F. Herr, New Jersey; J. P. Hogan, New York; B. F. Hoge, Missouri; W. H. Holcombe, Indiana; F. L. Hoskins, New York; W. C. Houghton, Wisconsin; H. Huston, Connecticut.

H. C. Ingles, Nebraska.
 W. F. Jernigan, Tennessee; W. G. Jones, Alabama; J. H. Jouett, California.

J. Kennard, Louisiana; F. R. Kerr, Rhode Island.
 L. L. Lampert, Wisconsin; T. G. Lanphier, Nebraska; A. E. Larabee, Michigan; C. W. Lewis, Illinois; G. F. Lewis (at Large); V. P. Lim, Philippine Islands; F. P. Lindh, Rhode Island; H. F. Loomis, Connecticut.

J. D. McCain, District of Columbia; R. D. McDonald, Alabama; J. P. Markoe, Minnesota; C. J. Mathews, Georgia; F. W. Milburn, Indiana; B. A. Miller, Missouri; H. P. Milligan, Delaware; C. M. Milliken, Maine; T. H. Monroe, California; L. E. Moreton, Utah.

A. D. Newman, Maine.
 W. R. Orton, Illinois.

G. Packard, Wisconsin; R. B. Paddock, Virginia; J. L. Parkinson, Idaho; P. C. Paschal, North Carolina; A. E. Potts, Virginia; X. H. Price, Michigan.

T. H. Rees, Michigan; W. A. Robertson, Tennessee; A. R. Rockwood, Massachusetts; R. Royce, Michigan; W. O. Ryan, Texas.

F. S. Skinner, North Carolina; R. M. Smyth, Nevada; B. B. Somervell, Arkansas; C. Spitz, Pennsylvania; L. H. Stanford, Oklahoma; L. L. Stuart, Delaware.

W. J. Tack, Wisconsin; J. B. Thompson, Iowa; P. L. Thurbur, Wisconsin; J. B. Treat, Wisconsin.

E. Villaret, New York.
 J. C. Waddell, Indiana; F. R. Waltz, Pennsylvania; O. Ward, Colorado; B. G. Weir, Ohio; J. W. Weissheimer, Connecticut; S. H. Wheeler, Vermont; R. G. Whitten, West Virginia; J. H. Woodberry, South Carolina; J. C. Wyeth, District of Columbia; W. W. Wynne, Alabama.

RETURNING GRADUATES, U.S.M.A.

The list of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who returned to West Point for graduation week is as follows, given by classes:

- '47—Gen. H. G. Gibson.
- '48—Gen. Horace Porter.
- '49—Gens. J. M. Whittemore, John M. Wilson.
- '50—Gens. S. M. Mansfield, Morris Schaff, Tully McRae.
- '51—Capt. James R. Reid.
- '52—Capt. O. H. Ernst.
- '53—Gen. C. E. L. B. Davis, Col. James B. Quinn, Major F. L. Hills, Gen. H. B. C. Dunwoody.
- '54—Gens. Edward S. Godfrey, Charles Shaler, Mr. William J. Roe, Gen. C. P. Miller, Mr. L. T. Howes, Lieut. Col. S. E. Jones, Gens. George A. Garretson, John Pitman.
- '55—Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Lieut. Col. E. O. Fehé.
- '56—Capt. H. P. Perrine, Major Eric Bergland, Gen. W. P. Duvall, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Col. D. A. Lyle, John Pullman, Gen. Charles Morton.
- '57—Capt. R. G. Carter, Col. P. S. Bonus, Gen. S. W. Fountain, Col. Daniel C. Pearson.
- '58—Gens. James N. Allison, George B. Davis.
- '59—Cols. Henry Wygant, Frank Baker.
- '60—Capt. O. M. Gillmore, Major D. H. Clark, Col. J. F. Houston, Major J. E. Bloom, Col. H. S. Bishop.
- '61—Cols. E. E. Hardin, Clarence Deems, Gen. M. M. Macomb, Col. O. B. Mitcham, H. M. Andrews, C. A. Williams, G. R. Cecil.
- '62—Gens. Elbert Wheeler, R. K. Evans, H. L. Scott, Cols. Lotus Niles, William A. Simpson, J. P. Jefferson.
- '63—Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, Col. H. Dowd.
- '64—Cols. F. Marsh, H. J. Goldman, W. M. Black, W. C. Brown.
- '65—Col. Lea Feibiger.
- '66—Gen. E. H. Crowder, Col. A. C. Blunt.
- '67—Cols. C. G. Treat, Warren P. Newcomb, Edward Burr, Mr. C. M. McDaniel.
- '68—Cols. George A. Zinn, W. K. Wright, Major W. F. Steele.
- '69—Cols. Harry Taylor, J. B. Bellinger, Major Grote Hutchison, Col. John Conklin, Majors G. O. Cress, F. L. Palmer, Gen. Irving Hale, Cols. E. B. Babbitt, W. E. Ayers, Messrs. E. C. Dunbar, A. P. Pentz, R. C. Chapin, C. E. Jones, M. Nevin, J. A. Long.
- '70—Col. R. L. Bullard.
- '71—Dr. N. A. Ward, Mr. E. W. Van C. Lucas.
- '72—Major J. C. Byron, Gen. J. J. Pershing, Major S. H. Elliott.
- '73—Major F. H. Beach, Col. O. S. Straub, Major William Weigel, Col. G. F. Landers.
- '74—Capt. A. W. Perry, Majors J. W. McAndrews, P. C. Harris.
- '75—Capt. Alexander R. Piper, Col. E. F. McGlachlin, Major Harry R. Lee, Cols. E. E. Winslow, Chester Harding, Majors C. Crawford, W. A. Phillips, S. A. Cloman, Messrs. H. D. Alexander, W. S. Allis, Antonio Barrios, Col. Morris K. Barroll, Capt. Warren C. Beach, Mr. Robert M. W. Black, Col. Edmund M. Blake, Mr. Henry M. Carruthers, Major Edwin T. Cole, Messrs. Clayton O. Dewey, John L. Dickey, William H. Dillingham, Cols. William G. Haan, William W. Harts, Messrs. C. T. Hamilton, James N. Jarvis, Col. W. L. Kenly, Mr. Walter Kerry, Jr., Major James E. Normoyle, Capt. Allen D. Raymond, Mr. James Schermerhorn, Col. Delamere Skerrett, Messrs. Augustin R. Smith, Edward V. Stockham, William G. Thompson, Johnson, Major E. V. Bookmiller.
- '76—Mr. H. G. Tennant.
- '77—Col. James M. Andrews, Majors H. H. Bandholtz, John W. Heavly, D. W. Ketcham.
- '78—Major J. B. Bennett, Capt. R. L. Livermore.
- '79—Hon. Butler Ames, Capt. J. F. Preston, Majors W. J. Barden, W. L. Ladue, Capt. J. W. Barker, C. L. Bent, James A. Moss, Messrs. W. T. Flower, Giles, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, O. Edwards, Messrs. Cauldwell, Newsum, Majors C. C. Williams, E. P. O'Hern, Capt. H. D. Wise, B. H. Wells, W. H. Paine, F. S. Cocheu, Mr. V. S. Warriner, Capt. J. C. McArthur, Major Samuel Hof, Capt. N. K. Averill, William Connell, Major W. P. Pence.
- '80—Major E. D. Pearce.
- '81—Major E. D. Bricker.
- '82—Major E. M. Markham.
- '83—Major F. A. Pope.
- '84—Major C. O. Sherrill.
- '85—Lieut. W. W. Edwards.
- '86—Mr. Quincy A. Gillmore, Capt. R. D. Black, Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, Capt. Charles R. Alley, F. Q. C. Gardner, M. A. Cross, C. L. Fenton, Lieut. R. V. Venable, Mr. A. W. Copp.
- '87—Capt. E. D. Ardery, Lieuts. G. E. Turner, H. F. Spurgin.
- '88—Capt. J. B. Rose, Lieut. J. L. Collins, Mr. W. M. Martin.
- '89—Lieut. L. W. McIntosh.
- '90—Lieut. J. C. Mehafeey.
- '91—Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, June 10, 1914.

Gen. and Mrs. Evans on June 6 gave a delightful luncheon of thirty-six covers, which was attended by officers and ladies of the Department Staff and a few guests from New York. The luncheon was served by the Governors Island Club steward at three tables in the reading room, Corbin Hall, which was decorated in green and red. Guests from New York included Mrs. Eugene Griffin, Miss Priscilla Griffin, Miss Simpson and Colonel Ewing. After the luncheon the guests adjourned to the top room and from five to seven followed a dance, at which were present officers and ladies from Fort Jay and guests from New York and elsewhere.

General Evans and Colonel Black on Monday were guests of the Cunard Steamship Company at a formal lunch on the Aquitania, and on the 10th the Commanding General and a number of officers of the post went to West Point for the graduation exercises at the Military Academy.

Mrs. Amos B. Shattuck was a guest over Sunday of Mrs.

S. C. Mills, Master Milton Shattuck visiting Master Edward Mitcham at the Arsenal. Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith had dinner Monday for Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Col. W. A. Simpson, Miss Simpson and Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham.

Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman have arrived and are quartered in the General's Row. Mrs. J. E. Greer was a guest on the 8th of Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, New York Arsenal.

GRADUATION DAY AT ANNAPOLIS.

The graduation exercises at the U.S. Naval Academy on Friday, June 5, were opened with prayer by Chaplain William G. Casard. Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, of Tennessee, delivered an address in behalf of the Board of Visitors. He lauded the Navy, spoke of the progress and developments of the age along all lines, and among other things, referred to the graduates as "part of the seed crop of the Government." The graduation ceremonies began shortly after ten o'clock. The audience greatly outnumbered that of any similar ceremony at the Academy.

Upon conclusion of Mr. Padgett's remarks, Captain Fullam, addressing the President, presented the graduating class, the members of which he said, had fairly earned their diplomas after four years of hard and faithful work. "And I am confident," he said, "these young men will preserve the imperishable traditions of the Navy."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

As soon as the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, President Wilson said:

"Mr. Superintendent, young gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen: During the greater part of my life I have been associated with young men and on occasions, it seems to me, without number have faced bodies of youngsters going out to take part in the activities of the world, but I have a consciousness of a different significance in this occasion from that which I have felt on other similar occasions. In facing you I am facing men who are trained for a special thing. You know what you are going to do, and you are under the eye of the whole nation in doing it. The moral is perfectly obvious. Be ready and fit for anything that you have to do. And keep ready and fit. Do not grow slack."

"You are yourselves going to become teachers. You are going to teach those 50,000 fellow-countrymen of yours who are enlisted men of the Navy. You are going to make them fitter to obey your orders and to serve the country. I congratulate you upon that prospect, but I want to ask you not to get the professional point of view. There is nothing narrower or more unserviceable than the professional point of view, to have the attitude toward life that it centers in your profession. It does not. Your profession is only one of the many activities which are meant to keep the world straight and to keep the energy in its blood and its muscle. Inasmuch as you are going all over the world you ought to be the better able to see the relation that your country bears to the rest of the world."

"It ought to be one of your thoughts all the time that you are sample Americans, not merely sample Navy men, not merely sample soldiers, but sample Americans, and that you have the point of view of America with regard to her Navy and her Army; that she is using them as the instruments of civilization, not as the instruments of aggression."

"The idea of America is to serve humanity, and every time you let the Stars and Stripes free to the wind you ought to realize that that is in itself a message that you are on an errand which other navies have forgotten; not an errand of conquest, but an errand of service. When I look at that flag it seems to me as if the white stripes were stripes of parchment upon which are written the rights of man and the red stripes the streams of blood by which those rights have been made good. Then in the little blue firmament in the corner have swung out the stars of the states of the American Union. So it is, as it were, a sort of floating charter that has come down to us from Runnymede, when men said, 'We will not have masters; we will be a people and we will seek our own liberty.'"

"You are not serving a government, gentlemen; you are serving a people. For we who for the time being constitute the Government are merely instruments for a little while in the hands of a great nation which chooses whom it will to carry out its decrees and who invariably rejects the man who forgets the ideals which it intended him to serve. So that I hope that wherever you go you will have a generous, comprehending love of the people you come into contact with and will come back and tell us if you can what service the United States can render to the remotest parts of the world."

"What do you think is the most lasting impression that those boys down at Vera Cruz are going to leave? They have had to use some force. I pray God it may not be necessary for them to use any more, but do you think that the way they fought is going to be the most lasting impression? Have men not fought ever since the world began? Is there anything new in using force?"

"The new things in the world are the things that are divorced from force. The things that show the moral compulsions of the human conscience, those are the things by which we have been building up civilization, not by force, and the lasting impression that those boys are going to leave is this, that they exercised self-control, that they are ready and diligent to make the place where they went fitter to live in than they found it, that they regarded other people's rights, that they did not strut and bluster, but went quietly like self-respecting gentlemen about their legitimate work."

"And the people of Vera Cruz, who feared the Americans and despised the Americans, are going to get a very different taste in their mouths about the whole thing when the boys of the Navy and Army come away. Is that not something to be proud of—that you know how to use force like men of conscience and like gentlemen, serving your fellow-men and not trying to overcome them? Like that gallant gentleman who has so long borne the heats and perplexities and distresses of the situation in Vera Cruz—Admiral Fletcher. I mention him because his service there has been longer and so much of the early perplexities fell upon him."

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL FLETCHER.

"I have been in almost daily communication with Admiral Fletcher, and I have tested his temper. I have tested his discretion. I know that he is a man with a touch of statesmanship about him, and he has grown bigger in my eye each day as I have read his despatches, for he has sought always to serve the thing he was trying to do in the temper that we all recognize and love to believe is typically American."

"I challenge you youngsters to go out with those conceptions, knowing that you are part of the Government and force of the United States and that men will judge us by you. I am not afraid of the verdict. I cannot look in your faces and doubt what it will be, but I want you to take these great engines of force out onto the seas like adventurers enlisted for the elevation of the spirit of the human race. For that is the only distinction that America has."

"Other nations have been strong, other nations have piled wealth as high as the sky, but they have come into disgrace because they used their force and their wealth for the oppression of mankind and their own aggrandizement; and America will not bring glory to herself, but disgrace, by following the beaten paths of history."

"We must strike out upon new paths, and we must count upon you, gentlemen, to be the explorers who will carry this spirit and spread this message all over the sea and in every part of the civilized world."

The President, Secretary Daniels, Private Secretary Tully, Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, naval aid to the President, and P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., with a few special guards, came to Annapolis on the Mayflower. They reached the office at about 8:30 o'clock in the morning and the President was saluted by the ships of the cruising squadron—the Missouri, Illinois and Idaho. Fifteen minutes later he received a salute from the guns of the Reina Mercedes, the station ship of the Academy. The party remained aboard the Mayflower until just before the beginning of the exercises.

When the ceremonies were over the graduates forming in single file did the serpentine dance about the door of the armory singing "Out of the Wilderness" and "There's No More

Rivers to Cross," to the music of the Academy band. Caps which were no longer needed were thrown into the air and not a few were trampled on or were confiscated by their fair admirers. Next the graduates appeared in the full uniform of their rank as ensigns, made a rush for Bancroft Hall and "ran the graduates out of quarters," while the members of the Third Class, revelling in their new found liberty, made a break for the graveled walks and lover's lane or mingled with their relatives and friends. After taking a drive about the grounds the President and his party had a quiet lunch with Captain Fullam and Mrs. Fullam.

June week closed Friday evening with the farewell ball given the graduates by the members of the class of 1915. Mrs. Fullam, wife of Superintendent W. F. Fullam, and Midshipman Louis R. Derode, president of the Second Class, received.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 11, 1914.

The members of the three classes of midshipmen now attached to the Naval Academy, numbering about 660, embarked Saturday afternoon, June 6, on the battleships Missouri, Illinois and Idaho, which comprise the Practice Cruise Squadron. Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, who commands the squadron, went aboard his flagship, the Missouri, about one o'clock, and the squadron left Annapolis Roads early Sunday morning. The midshipmen went to the ships, about four miles distant, in cutters towed by launches. A large crowd was on hand to witness the departure.

There will be three stops at foreign ports during the cruise—at Gibraltar, Naples and Gravesend, and the opportunities for sightseeing will be great. Routine of work and study will keep the midshipmen busy most of the time, but the afternoon will be kept as free from drills as possible. All the regulations of the Naval Academy will be in force as far as practicable. Deficiencies in conduct will result in loss of leave and marks will be assigned in efficiency. Midshipmen will be required to wash their own hammocks and as much of their clothing as they can. Members of the new First Class will have duty as junior officers or petty officers. The midshipmen of all classes will be formed into four divisions, three for deck duty and one in the engineer division. All will have a tour of duty in the engine room.

The detail of the principal officers for the cruise is as follows: Aid to the commander, Lieut. D. W. Bagley.

U.S.S. Missouri (flagship)—Commander, Comdr. G. H. Burage; executive, Lieut. Comdr. T. L. Johnson; navigator, Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams; ordnance, Lieut. C. S. Graves; senior engineer, Lieut. E. A. Wolleson.

U.S.S. Idaho—Commander, Comdr. J. F. Hines; executive, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus; navigator, Lieut. W. A. Glassford; ordnance, Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler; senior engineer, Lieut. Robert Wallace.

U.S.S. Illinois—Commander, Comdr. H. B. Price; executive, Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry; navigator, Lieut. G. F. Neal; ordnance, Lieut. W. F. Jacobs; senior engineer, Lieut. W. E. Hall.

The corrected itinerary of the cruise is: Leave Annapolis June 7, arrive Gibraltar, 3,400 miles, June 23; leave Gibraltar about June 25, arrive Naples, 990 miles, about June 29; leave Naples about July 5, arrive Gravesend, 2,500 miles, about July 15; leave Gravesend about July 29, arrive Hampton Roads, 3,700 miles, about Aug. 13. After target practice the squadron will return to Annapolis, arriving about Aug. 28. The midshipmen will go on leave for thirty days.

"STARS" OF THE NEW CLASSES.

The following is a list of the "star" members, that is those who have obtained eighty-five per cent. in the aggregate marks of their studies during the year, of the present First, Second and Third Classes of the Naval Academy in order of merit:

First Class.—1, Richard Rauney Adams, Utah; 2, Lynde Dupuy McCormick, at large; 3, Ralph McKinley Nelson, Jr., New York; 4, Mark L. Sperry, Jr., Conn.; 5, William Nelson, Minn.; 6, Arthur Cary Davis, Neb.

Second Class.—1, Henry M. Mullin, Ind.; 2, George F. Hussey, Jr., Mass.; 3, Norman P. Earle, Ill.; 4, Thomas J. Keliber, Jr., Mass.; 5, Ralph E. Davidson, Mo.

Third Class.—1, Frederick E. Haebler, Cal.; 2, Randall E. Dees, Miss.; 3, Earle E. Muschitz, Penn.; 4, William H. Hopkins, Jr., Tenn.; 5, John E. Ostrander, Jr., Mass.; 6, Colin Campbell, Kas.; 7, George Melver, Jr., Cal.; 8, Robert L. Randolph, Md.

Another star member may be added in the First Class, Henry O. Tovey, Ill., who was prevented from taking the annual examination by sickness, and will have his examination later. He stood No. 3 last year.

The following midshipmen of the First Class have been elected to the captaincies of the various athletic teams: Football, Henry E. Overesch; baseball, Walter A. Hicks; crew, Frederick P. Culbert; basketball, A. E. Smith; lacrosse, Ralph Mitchell; Wrestling, J. T. Davis; swimming, F. S. Low; gymnasium, John D. Hall; fencing, P. T. Glennon; tennis, V. H. Godfrey; rifle team, Scott Umstead; Md. Robert Moody Parkinson has been elected president of the Midshipmen's Christian Association.

The following midshipmen have resigned from the Naval Academy: Ralph A. Fress, Tenn.; Second Class; Paul R. Cowley, Mass.; Third Class; Otto C. Gleich, Ill.; Joseph E. Anderson, Tenn.; and Donald Spicer, at large, Fourth Class. Fourteen members of the Graduating class who received their diplomas on Friday last but were found physically disqualified, will be allowed re-examinations in September, when it will be finally determined whether they are physically qualified for the Service.

The class of 1914 presented Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, bandmaster of the Naval Academy Band, with a handsome talking machine and a number of fine records.

THE NEW FOURTH CLASS.

The physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, who passed in February and April their mental tests, began at the Academy Wednesday morning. A few had been examined previously. There are about 300 candidates to appear. The failures from physical causes are generally not over twenty per cent., so the class will probably be about 250.

The formation of the class of 1918, U.S. Naval Academy, has begun. Thirteen candidates who had passed all the mental and physical tests were admitted as midshipmen on Wednesday and became the first members of the new Fourth Class. Physical examinations of those who have passed mentally will be continued every day until all have been examined. Those admitted so far are:

Admitted June 10: Oliver G. Bousch, Tex.; Frank Fechteler, Cal.; F. O. Y. Foy, Va.; Donald W. Green, Wis.; Ernest K. Kreuger, Tex.; German W. Lester, Miss.; Logan C. Ramsay, Miss.; John W. Rogers, Mo.; Everett H. Smith, W. Va.; Proctor M. Thornton, at large; Horace R. Whitaker, Pa.; John C. Williams, Tex.; and Baldwin E. P. Williams-Boote, at large.

Admitted June 11: Arthur S. Adams, Vt.; Victor C. Barringer, Jr., La.; Albert McQ. Bledsoe, Tex.; James W. Brown, Md.; Lloyd Clifford, Ill.; Edward E. Conroy, Utah; David Cummings, Ark.; Philip L. Emerich, at large; Frank P. Hillhouse, Ga.; Jay G. Hontoon, Ill.; Elmer V. Iverson, Minn.; Clayton D. Kirtland, Fla.; Bruce B. Lanier, at large; Arnold Lee, Iowa; Mays L. Lewis, La.; Charles A. Loomis, Mich.; William R. Nichols, Ariz.; Willis N. Percifield, Idaho; Hayden H. Smith, Mass.; Charles W. Styer, at large; Merton C. Wade, Jr., Tex.; William C. Wade, Tex.; Theodore F. Walker, N.J.; and Carlos W. Wieber, at large.

At commencement at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on Wednesday Harry Francis Sturdy, son of the late Captain Sturdy, U.S.N., received the degree of Master of Arts. Mrs. Baker, wife of Ensign Philip R. Baker, U.S.N., who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Helen Moss, has returned to her home in Baltimore. Miss Killmaster, sister of Ensign B. S. Killmaster, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mrs. Robert Moss, has returned home. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., have left here for Warrenton, Va. Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Nelson, parents of Ensign H. J. Nelson, U.S.N., will leave here for their summer home at

Lake Melissa, Minn. Instr. and Mrs. Paul Capron and sons left here Monday for Boston, Mass., and will spend the summer at Rowley, Mass.

One of the appropriate and delightful incidents of Graduation Week, managed by Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., retired, a resident of Annapolis, was the presentation to Col. R. M. Thompson of a beautiful silver cup from his classmates. It took place on June 4 at the dinner in Washington given by Colonel Thompson to his classmates of the class of 1868, Naval Academy. The presentation address was made by Rear Admiral Royal R. Ingersoll, U.S.N.

Mrs. Burford, widow of Lieutenant Burford, U.S.N., and son are visiting Mrs. Burford's cousin, Mrs. Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, U.S.M.C.

The tablet to the memory of Ensign Arthur G. Caffee, U.S.N., was unveiled during graduation week in Memorial Hall. Ensign Caffee was killed at Indian Head, Md., in 1910, by the premature explosion of a great gun while under test.

Surg. and Mrs. John H. Iden, U.S.N., entertained at their home on the naval hospital grounds for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perry Lipp, of Washington and Porto Rico. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Patterson, of Camden, N.J., spent June Week here with their son, Mds. T. T. Patterson, of the Second Class. Mr. and Mrs. Topp, of New York city, spent June Week with their son, Mds. Emil Topp, Third Class.

Mr. Raymond Rodgers, brother of Mds. R. J. Rogers, Second Class, who spent Graduation Week here, gave a dinner at the Hotel Hall in honor of his brother during his visit. Others present were Midshipmen Paul Gluing, Dennis L. Ryan, Augustine J. Selman, Byron S. Dague and Casper Blackburn; Miss Blanche Rodgers, sister of Midshipman Rodgers, Mrs. Fischer and Miss Fischer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, June 6, 1914.

The week has been one of very hot weather, but the evenings being generally cool, society has continued the round of entertainments in the usual spirit. Last week General Bell was tendered a banquet at the Galvez Hotel, in Galveston, where representatives from each regiment gathered to do him honor and join with prominent civilians in welcoming him to Texas City. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck represented the regiment. On Saturday, news having been received that the Army had won from the Navy baseball team, a crowd from the 18th gave a Dutch treat supper down the island and passed a pleasant evening in dancing, etc.

At the regular Sunday night supper there were many little tables and plenty of good music and jolly company. Lieutenant Pike was host for General Davis and Mr. Tom Davis; Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder entertained for Miss Helen Gunther, of San Antonio, and Lieutenant Terrill, 22d Inf., with Captain Sheldon were Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, 23d Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Mahin, 11th Inf.; Captain Bessell had with him Major Carr, S.C., and Major Kobbé; Captain Peyton had Captain Furlong, 6th Cav., Miss Smith and Mrs. Morse, of Galveston. There were several other small parties. The Wednesday night hop was a success, but much enjoyed, guests being present from many of the regiments.

This week Captain Dillingham, 23d Inf., Captain Morrow, 27th Inf., Captain Sheldon, 18th, and Captain Johnson, 26th Inf., were guests at the Houston Country Club, where an invitation tennis tournament was held. Captains Dillingham and Morrow lost to Messrs. Spencer and Potter, two sets to one; Messrs. Dawson lost to Captains Sheldon and Johnson, two sets to one. Later the teams were dinner guests of the Dawson brothers. A return match will be played this week on the courts of the 27th Infantry. The regimental ball team won from the 11th Infantry, 10 to 2, and the regiment still leads the league with four wins and no defeats. There was no polo last Sunday. Coms. Sergt. Patrick Degnan, after thirty years of excellent service, has been retired. The officers presented him with a beautiful watch fob bearing the regimental crest in gold.

General Bell addressed all officers and men of the regiment on Tuesday. The Y.M.C.A. building was packed. After a splendid talk, lasting more than an hour and a half, the General cheerily inspected our camp and announced himself pleased with its condition. The General is making a thorough sanitary inspection of his division. Last Tuesday Mrs. Chase Dozier vocally assisted Miss Littlejohn at her musical recital at Hotel Galvez, and a large audience was delightfully entertained for several hours with a real musical treat. There was a large attendance from the regiment. Lieut. E. P. Denison was transferred June 1 to the 25th Infantry and will leave soon for Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., to pack up prior to four years in Hawaii. Mrs. Denison and little daughter will accompany him after a brief visit at Brenham, Texas, her home. These foreign service tours reach us all and are accepted as a matter of course, but we shall all be very sorry to lose the Denisons and shall miss them.

Lieutenant Boettcher has been made quartermaster and commissary of the 3d Battalion and Lieutenant Grinstead sent in the same capacity to the 2d Battalion. Lieutenants Grey and Rucker have been appointed instructors for ninety-seven recruits receding in drill and will drill them as a company. Lieutenant Magruder, after being unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer of the regimental mess, resigned the first of June. Lieutenant Brewer has been appointed in his stead.

Capt. C. U. Leonori had dinner at the Galvez last Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford. At the 22d Infantry pavilion on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Newell gave a jolly birthday dance. In addition to all the officers and ladies of the 22d Infantry, there were Major Patterson, adjutant of the 6th Brigade, Capt. "Duke" Bridges, aide-de-camp to General Bell; Captain Sheldon, of the 18th; Lieut. and Mrs. Mahin, 11th Inf.; Major Winship, judge advocate; Miss Patton, of El Paso, and a few others. The regimental band played all the latest music and delicious refreshments were served throughout the evening.

Officers of the 2d Division gave a reception and ball in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, last night. In the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Mrs. Liggett and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. During the reception bands of the 26th Infantry, 11th Infantry and 6th Cavalry alternated in rendering concert music and at nine o'clock started the dancing program, playing alternately, leaving but short intermissions between dances. A program of thirty dances and five extras was rendered. Nearly 1,000 guests were present.

The decoration and entertainment committee included Major Hagadorn, 23d Inf.; Lieutenant O'Brien, 27th Inf.; Lieutenant Lonergan, 18th Inf., and Lieutenant Rumsey, 6th Cav. Major Hagadorn and Lieutenant Rumsey created the Italian garden; the fishing room (pavilion) was the work of Lieutenant O'Brien, and the Dutch windmill and park the fancy of Lieutenant Lonergan. Great credit is due these officers for their labors, which resulted in a masterpiece of art. Artificer Koll, Co. M, 18th Inf., was also one of the valiant performers to whom are due our thanks, and Lieutenant Van Vliet must not be forgotten, for he was in charge of all transportation until daylight. The affair was a splendid success and evidently enjoyed by the honor guests, for Gen. and Mrs. Bell were among the last to leave. Toward midnight the tennis court was covered with paulins and special fancy steps were required on that floor. The heads of committees were: Executive, Col. W. A. Mann, Chief of Staff, and Col. D. E. McCarthy, division quartermaster; invitation and recreation, Major Lytle Brown, 2d Battalion of Engineers; decorations and supper, Col. Chase W. Kennedy and Major C. R. Hagadorn, 23d Inf.; music and floor, Col. J. A. Gaston, 6th Cav.

The scene of the reception was the dancing pavilion and club of the officers of the 23d Infantry. Says the Galveston News: "Two distinct ideas were carried out in the transformation of the grounds. One was an Italian garden effect, the other was a Dutch fishing village scene. The dancing pavilion, located close to the bay shore, extends north and south. At right angles to the west is the Officers' Club. The square of ground lying within this angle was enclosed with a latticed wall with posts at the entrances surmounted with globe lights, subdued with yellow crepe paper. In the center of the enclosure was erected a large pergola painted white and thatched with pine boughs. Scattered throughout the enclosure were some forty tables, where supper was served. The space between the pavilion and the shore of the bay was decorated to carry out a distinctly Dutch fishing village scene. Upon the bluff overlooking the bay was built a Dutch

windmill. The grounds were dotted with pine trees. A boat lying on the bank further carried out the fishing village scene. In the pavilion fish nets were strung overhead and gathered at points where the electric lights hung. At each end was hung a large American flag, gathered at the end with a cluster of anchors. Along the railing also were hung fish nets. Flags of various nations were draped in an artistic manner and all lights were subdued with yellow crepe paper. A veritable forest of pine trees was transplanted to the grounds. A row of pines lined the driveway leading to the entrance and along the bay shore were rows of trees forming lovers' lanes. All entrances to the grounds were marked by pillars surmounted with globes, and the entrances to the pavilion were in pergola design thatched with pine boughs. A dozen or more boxed lights were arranged about the grounds, marking entrances to the pavilion and club house."

MEMORIAL DAY AT LAS ANIMAS.

U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., June 1, 1914.

Memorial services were held at the naval cemetery at ten a.m. A battalion of sailors, headed by the Marine Guard and the band, marched to the cemetery, where P.A. Surg. E. U. Reed, U.S.N., delivered a short address, introducing the speakers, District Attorney Lambright, of Las Animas; Father Dilly, of La Junta, and Rev. Dr. Inman, of Las Animas. Flowers were strewn over the graves and a small flag placed on each one. Three volleys were then fired and taps sounded.

In the afternoon a carnival of sports, including athletic contests, baseball and trapshooting, was indulged in. The athletic events and winners of first were: Sack race, Scharff; spoon and egg race, Guinan; shoe race, Kennedy; pie eating contest, Kilpatrick. Two boxing contests of three rounds each followed. In the first Hospital Apprentice, 1st Class Sands was the victor over W. Kelly, of the Marine Guard. The second ended in the defeat of J. N. Small by P. P. J. Joan—at least the applause for Joan was loudest and longest. Hospital Steward A. H. Lehman, to whose efforts the excellent program was chiefly due, had charge of the carnival. The judges were Hospital Steward W. F. Gilberg and Chief Yeoman M. Baum.

A baseball game between the crack team from Cheraw and the naval team began at 2:15 p.m. Under the efficient handling of its captain, Hospital Steward D. C. Allen, the hospital team carried away the honors with a score of 14 to 2. The weather for the day was of the "privileged" type and everyone enjoyed the program, especially the pie-eating contest.

A trapshooting contest, registered with the Arkansas Valley Trapshooters League, had nineteen contestants. The wind was erratic, and the scores were rather low on that account. Out of a possible seventy-five the three highest were Oakley 67, Higgins 66, Williams, 66. The La Junta team lost temporary possession of the Arkansas Valley Challenge Trophy to the local team. It was a close contest, La Junta breaking 210 and Naval Hospital 212. The trophy for high score, a quail stickpin, given by the Du Pont Powder Company, goes to Paymer, F. P. Williams, U.S.N., as Mr. Oakley, of La Junta, and Mr. Higgins, of Naval Hospital, who made higher scores, already held one each. Surgeon Reed, the new club secretary, won a leg on the Du Pont watch fob with a score of twenty-two out of the first twenty-five. This, with his handicap, made him high man for the club. Messrs. William, Allen and McQueen, of the Naval Hospital team, left Sunday morning for the state shoot at Colorado Springs. Mr. Guy Cooper, of Kansas City, accompanied them in the Paymaster's machine. We hope for a break in "Jock" McQueen's run of hard luck. He certainly seems to draw more than his share of "no birds" and delays, but hits them just the same.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., June 1, 1914.

Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith gave an informal bridge Wednesday afternoon, with four tables. Other guests joined for tea. Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., has been confined to the hospital for a week as a result of an accident in Balboa Park, when the steering gear failed and his automobile went over an embankment. Major Fay was thrown out on the first turn of the machine, the car continuing to the bottom, a distance of 150 feet.

Both companies of the Coast Artillery Corps of the National Guard and the Naval Reserves turned out with other organizations in the Memorial Day procession. Captains Cline and Bush were in command of the former and Lieut. Don M. Stewart of the latter. Chief Iodine, the old Indian scout who served with John C. Fremont, was again in line, mounted on a spirited horse and looking very active in spite of his nearly ninety years.

Mrs. Charles B. Vogdes and Mrs. A. A. Ackerman were guests at a bridge afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. W. Mitchell, on upper Fourth street, recently. Preceding the regular mid-week dance at Hotel del Coronado, Wednesday evening, John J. Hernan entertained a number of the officers of the British sloop-of-war Shearwater at a stag dinner. Mrs. A. G. Olson gave an informal tea Sunday at her cottage on the ocean front at Coronado for Mrs. R. E. Cummins, Miss Martha Kneeder, Miss Marjorie Johnston and the officers of the U.S.S. Vicksburg, then in port.

Mrs. J. W. French has left the past week to join her husband, Captain French, 26th U.S. Inf., at Galveston, Texas. Major and Mrs. John Stafford, Miss Hook and Mrs. Prentice W. B. Prentice have returned from a week's automobile trip in the back country.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAILEY.—Born at Manila, P.I., May 4, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf., a son.

CATTS.—Born June 8, 1914, at West Point, N.Y., to the wife of Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, U.S. Inf., a son.

DEAR.—Born May 24, 1914, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to the wife of Capt. William R. Dear, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Florence Brooks.

HATHAWAY.—Born at North Wilmington, Mass., on June 6, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway, U.S.N.

HUDDLESON.—Born at Baguio, P.I., April 17, 1914, to the Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 15th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Huddleson, a daughter, Mary Maydith.

WALLACE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace, U.S.A., at the home of her father, W. S. Mennelly, Vernon, Tenn., a daughter, Katharine, June 4, 1914.

WHITESIDE.—Born at Carrollton, Ill., June 7, 1914, a son, Frank Edward, to Ensign and Mrs. G. W. Whiteside, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—RHEIN.—At New York city June 9, 1914, Lieut. John S. Abbott, U.S.N., and Miss Ernestine Van Wyck Rhein.

BRYANT—GREENE.—At Buffalo, N.Y., June 5, 1914, Mr. Russell W. Bryant and Miss Gertrude Greene, daughter of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S.V., late U.S. Army.

COX—NELSON.—At Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1914, Mr. Emory Cox and Miss Dagney Lillian Nelson, sister of Ensign Harold J. Nelson, U.S.N.

CRAMER—REES.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1914, Lieut. Raymond V. Cramer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorothy Rees, daughter of Col. Thomas H. Rees, U.S.A.

HALL—ASHCOM.—At New York city, June 2, 1914, Major James H. Hall, 2d Regiment, Penn. N.G., and Miss Reba C. Ashcom.

HARRISON—GARDENER.—At East Oakland, Cal., June 4, 1914, Lieut. William C. Harrison, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Gardener.

HOFFMAN—CARSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 6,

1914, Ensign J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Hampton Carson.

HOLE—SHOEMAKER.—At Washington, D.C., June 10, 1914, Mr. Morris J. Hole and Miss Madge A. Shoemaker, daughter of the late Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, U.S.R.C.S., and sister of Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N.

HOWARD—WYMAN.—At Olympia, Wash., May 28, 1914, Dr. Jasper Victor Howard, U.S.N., and Miss Prudence Estelle Wyman.

LACEY—MCKINNEY.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Miss Annie Bee McKinney, sister of Lieut. S. Booth McKinney, U.S.N.

LYON—VAN WICKLE.—At Bristol, R.I., June 1, 1914, George A. Lyon, jr., son of the late Pay Dir. G. A. Lyon, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Randolph Van Wickle.

MACLANE—MILLER.—At Washington, D.C., June 10, 1914, Lieut. Gordon W. MacLane, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Lillian Cannon Miller.

WILLS—ALVORD.—At Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1914, Ensign Arthur E. Wills, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Alvord.

DIED.

BIRKHIRMER.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 10, 1914, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, Brig. Gen. William Edward Birkhimer, U.S.A., retired, son of Nathan and Temperance Hood Birkhimer, of Somerset, Ohio. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

CARPENTER.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 4, 1914, Alvin R. Carpenter, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1868.

CHAPMAN.—Died, Mary Jane Chapman, widow of Sergt. George C. Chapman, U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, June 5, 1914. The remains were sent to Fort Logan, Colo., for interment beside her husband.

HARBISON.—Died at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1914, Brig. Gen. John P. Harbison, ex-Q.M.G., National Guard of Connecticut.

JOHNSTON.—Died at Lincolnton, N.C., June 4, 1914, Catharine Caldwell, aged two years, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, U.S.N.

MACDOUGALL.—Died in Paris, France, May 24, 1914, in his seventy-fifth year, Clinton Dugold MacDougall, of Auburn, N.Y., formerly colonel of the 11th New York Infantry and brevet brigadier general, U.S.V., father of Comdr. William Dugold MacDougall, U.S.N. Funeral at Auburn June 19. Interment at Arlington June 20.

MALLOY.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 10, 1914, Mrs. Mary Elwood Malloy, mother of Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 29th U.S. Inf., and wife of Dr. Jay Stephen Malloy, M.D., in her fifty-second year.

POPE.—Died at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 29, 1914, Allan M. Pope, jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Allan M. Pope, 11th U.S. Cav.

TAYLOR.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1914, Mrs. Annie Taylor, widow of Acting Master and Pilot James W. Taylor, U.S.N., who served in 1864.

TEBEAU.—Died at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 29, 1914, P.A. Paymer, E. H. Tebeau, U.S.N., son of Mrs. Rose Tebeau Wheelwright, of Hendersonville, N.C.

TEST.—Died at Santa Fe, N.M., May 28, 1914, Mrs. Josephine Test, wife of Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf., U.S.A.

TOWER.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 9, 1914, Chief Engr. George E. Tower, U.S.N., retired.

WHITE.—Died at Jackson, Mich., June 7, 1914, Mrs. Azubah B. White, mother of Capt. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

RHODE ISLAND.

A detachment from Battery A, Field Art., Rhode Island N.G., consisting of one platoon with the officers and firing details of the command left Providence armory at 3 p.m. Saturday, June 6, going into camp that evening on a large field of pasture land near Oaklawn, eight miles out of the city, and returning late on Sunday afternoon. This completes a series of five Sunday drills in the field this spring which have been employed in mounted drill, making and breaking camp, occupation of positions and firing problems (simulated fire). This last drill gave an opportunity to test a new observation ladder and a new field telephone reel and connections, which were constructed under the direction of the battery officers. The battery goes into camp at Tobyhanna from July 4 to 18.

Capt. William C. Conrow, Co. H, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., enlisted, on June 8, quite a notable recruit in the person of Mr. R. S. Burdette. Mr. Burdette is a mining engineer and was at Guadalajara, state of Jalisco, Mexico, for seven years. He was forced to leave his mining work there, much against his will, by the revolution. He is very anxious to get back there and square accounts somewhat, if possible, by being useful in the Military Service. He is a Spanish scholar and understands the Mexican character very thoroughly. He says the Mexicans have absolutely no respect for Americans. Mr. Burdette will be a very useful addition to the regiment in case its services should be needed in Mexico. Company M will have a summer camp at Hunters Island, Pelham Bay, where the members can spend the week end. The company also expect to go to Pelham on June 29 and encamp over night. A provisional company under Lieutenant Ladew, of Company G, is organizing to spend July 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Queens, L.I.

An account of the review of the 7th N.G.N.Y., at West Point, N.Y., June 6, by Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., Superintendent of this issue.

An automobile outing and dinner will be held by officers of the 47th N.Y. Saturday, June 27, at Sayville, L.I. First Lieut. George Martin Teats has passed examination for captain. First Lieuts. Edward W. Briscoe and Charles W. Brown, recently appointed, have also passed examinations.

Second Lieuts. Edward W. Briscoe and Charles W. Brown, of Cos. F and A, 47th N.Y., respectively, have been nominated for first lieutenants by Colonel Jannicky.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of Nebraska was held at the State Farm, Lincoln, Neb., June 1 to 10, 1914, inclusive. The following officers of the Army were detailed as instructors: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Muir, Capt. George E. Ball, Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 1st Lieuts. William C. Stoll, Philip Remington and Calvin P. Titus.

The 1st Field Artillery of Minnesota will take part in a joint camp of instruction with Battery D, 5th U.S. Field Artillery, to be established at Lake City, Minn., from June 11 to 16. The camp commander is Capt. George R. Greene, 5th U.S. Field Art. The special object of this camp is general field artillery instruction and a preparation for firing practice.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Iowa National Guard will be held at Camp Dodge, Iowa, from June 22 to 26. The officers of the U.S. Army who have been detailed as instructors are Capt. George E. Ball, 1st Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, of the Infantry, and 1st Lieut. George Grunert, of the Cavalry.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Indiana National Guard will be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from June 22 to 27, inclusive, and a second camp will be held from June 29 to July 4, inclusive. The following officers of the Army have been detailed as instructors: Capt. Robert E. Grinstead and 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, of the Infantry arm.

Brig. Gen. William F. Morris, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., it is understood will be retired in a few days. The General applied for retirement several weeks since, but the military authorities appreciating his long and faithful service desired him to remain in office, and issue the orders for the coast defense exercises, which we refer to elsewhere.

The several batteries of the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery,

Col. G. A. Wingate, have been making practice marches over Saturdays and Sundays as a preparation for the field instruction at Tobyhanna, Pa.

Two platoons of Light Battery B, Pa. Field Artillery, of Pittsburgh, made a twenty-mile march June 6 and 7 up the Allegheny River. The remaining platoons will make a march June 13 and 14.

A camp of instruction for Infantry, departmental and staff officers of the Massachusetts Militia will be held near Westbury from June 25 to 28. Brig. Gen. E. L. Sweetser, 2d Brigade, will be in command. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., commanding Eastern Department, will detail not to exceed nineteen officers as instructors at this camp. Six Infantry sergeant-instructors will also attend. In preparation for this camp of instruction officers will study combat principles and security in the Infantry Drill Regulations and Field Service Regulations.

Governor Glynn, of New York, on June 9 signed the measure which permits the State Controller to negotiate a loan of \$100,000 with which to place the National Guard on an active footing whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, such a move is advisable. This bill was passed when it appeared that the National Guard might be called upon for Mexican service.

COAST ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION, N.G.N.Y.

Brig. Gen. William F. Morris, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has issued orders covering the various details of the tour of duty to be performed by the Coast Artillery districts of the National Guard of New York at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y. The headquarters of the Coast Artillery Corps will be on duty from June 28 to Aug. 9. The 13th Provisional Regiment will be on duty from June 28 to July 12, the 8th Provisional Regiment from July 12 to July 26, and the 9th Provisional Regiment from July 26 to Aug. 9. Capt. James B. Mitchell, U.S.A., the senior inspector-instructor, will have charge of the transportation of all the troops, which will be at the expense of the United States.

The tentage of the 13th Provisional Regiment will be left standing on the departure of that command for the use of the two other provisional regiments, as well as the field ovens and cots. There will be a retreat roll-call held under arms and at the conclusion of the ceremony an inspection will be made of all small-arms and any man found with a dirty rifle will be required to immediately clean it, and will also be subject to proper disciplinary measures. Each enlisted man must take the first aid packet with him as part of his equipment.

The periods of artillery inspection for each coast defense command are as follows: Morning period, nine to 11:30 a.m. (except Sundays); afternoon period, 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays); evening period, eight to 9:30 p.m. (when night drill is held). When subcaliber and service practice are held together, with preparation for the material for such practice the above hours of inspection will be modified to suit the conditions of the day.

Periods of other classes of instruction for each coast defense command are ordered as follows: (a) Infantry drill and parade. At least three extended order drills of one hour duration, and three evening parades. (b) Guard mounting drill. (c) Muster, once while in camp. (d) First aid and camp sanitation, three periods of one hour each. (e) Signaling, at least five periods of one hour each. (f) Athletics one afternoon.

Reveille will be sounded at 5:55 a.m. Breakfast will be served at 6:30 a.m., dinner at noon and supper at 5:45. Night artillery drill, which will be held on the second and fourth working day, will commence at eight p.m. and end at 9:30. The order also prescribes in detail the nature of the different kinds of instruction to be imparted and the publications that officers must have with them, and all other details relating to the exercises are given in the order.

9TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the return of the 9th New York from the Civil War the command was reviewed in Union Square, New York city, under Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, by its war veterans on the night of June 11 and made a street parade through old Greenwich village, returning to the armory, where a collation was served. The event was very successful and the regiment made a highly praiseworthy showing.

The 9th Regiment volunteered its services on April 19, 1861, and was mustered into the United States Service with 850 officers and men, under Col. J. W. Stiles, on June 8, 1861, at Washington, D.C., as the 9th New York State Militia, to serve during the war. The regiment was also known as the 83d New York Volunteers, but was never mustered for service by this title. The regiment left New York city en route for Washington May 27, 1861, under Col. M. M. Van Beuren.

The service of the 9th during the War of the Rebellion was almost wholly in the Army of the Potomac, 1st and 5th Corps, under Colonel Stiles, John Hendrickson and Joseph A. Moesch. It participated in twenty-eight engagements, including Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. Nearly 2,300 men served in the regiment during the war. One hundred and sixty-five men were killed or died of wounds, 174 were missing and 423 were wounded, making the casualties, all told, 762. When on the march near Cold Harbor orders from the 5th Corps were received directing the regiment to return home June 7, 1864. About 400 re-enlisted men and recruits remained at the front. The regiment returned to New York on June 11, 1864, with eighteen officers and seventy-seven men. The regiment was mustered out of the United States Service June 23, 1864.

22D ENGINEERS, N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Members of Company M, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Arthur C. Smith, with details from several other companies, performed some very practical and permanent work at Van Cortlandt Park June 7, where the command had encamped over night. The members built a rustic bridge over Tibbitt's Brook, which is about twenty feet wide and two feet deep. The Engineers were permitted by the Park Commissioner to erect the bridge, which is a permanent structure in the woods near by. The planks used for flooring were furnished by the Park Department. The bridge building was supervised by Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U.S.A., inspector-instructor. The bridge is on a frame trestle about thirty feet long, built to stand heavier traffic than will use it. The swamp has a rock bottom and the former stepping stones were used as a foundation for three husky logs on which the trestle was laid. Other green timber was used for the supports to the planking and when the latter had been laid the bridge had a springy firmness. The bridge is just west of the railroad tracks which divide the parade grounds from the golf course. It will be frequently used by pedestrians as a short cut across the park and by golfers. Captain Anderson and Capt. Harvey Garrison both praised the work accomplished, and the city was saved some expense.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

Companies A, Capt. M. J. Dwyer, B, Capt. W. B. Stacom, C, Capt. F. J. McSherry, and D, Lieut. Dennis Hogan, of the 69th N.Y., under command of Major Michael Lynch, went into camp at Van Cortlandt Park for field instruction on the afternoon of June 6, remaining over until late in the afternoon of the next day. The time was spent very profitably and Major Lynch made good use of the limited time at his disposal. There were some 225 officers and men present, and the discipline and deportment of the command was excellent.

There was a good evidence of this when some rowdy baseball players, right near the camp, would frequently bat the balls into the camp, and when admonished not to do so, used insulting language. It needed but a word to have the rowdies kicked off the field by men of the battalion, but the officers, in view of the many other visitors around, concluded discretion in this instance better than valor and refrained from allowing the loafers to be punished as they deserved.

The Commissioner of Parks might well arrange to have these ball players kept at a proper distance from an encampment.

ment. While many of the teams are orderly, many of them are also composed of a very tough element.

The camp was nicely laid out at the north end of the parade. Under the direction of Capt. B. J. Glynn, commissary, there was an ample supply of well-cooked rations and a water wagon, and also a barrel of oatmeal water in camp. Lieut. M. E. Reidy was quartermaster, Lieut. F. E. Sidman battalion adjutant, and Dr. F. W. Rice had charge of the medical end. Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan and Capt. T. J. Moynahan were present as observers. The field music was in charge of Drum Major Mullins.

On the evening of June 6 there was a review taken by Lieutenant Colonel Phelan, followed by evening parade. There was also guard mount and the usual guard duty. The work on Sunday morning included a problem of attack and defense, which lasted from seven a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The command marched a mile or more from the camp, and two companies were detailed for attack and two for defense, and after fighting out the problem the dispositions of the companies were changed for a second problem. The exercises were concluded with an attack on the camp. In the afternoon, after dinner, there was evening parade in the presence of a large number of spectators. Before the battalion left for the armory the ground was carefully policed and all refuse burned. Among the visitors to the camp were Colonel Conley and Major Everett.

Ex-Lieut. Daniel Sullivan, recently appointed as a lieutenant in Company H, has passed the examining board.

CONNECTICUT.

A joint camp of instruction will be held at Niantic, Conn., from July 11 to 18 and Company A, of the 5th U.S. Infantry, will take part. The camp will be known officially as the camp of instruction for Company A, 5th Infantry. The following organizations, at the request of the Governor, will participate in the joint encampment: First and 2d Regiments of Infantry, 1st Separate Company of Infantry, 1st Company, Signal Corps, Ambulance Company No. 1, and First Hospital No. 1. The camp will be in command of Lieut. Col. Abraham S. Buffington, 3d U.S. Inf. Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Medical Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Adams, R.I., will be camp surgeon and inspector-instructor of the Militia sanitary troops.

MICHIGAN.

A camp of instruction will be held at the Hansen State Military Reservation for the several organizations on the dates assigned as follows: Aug. 3 to 12, inclusive: 2d Infantry, Company A; Engineers, Company A; Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 1. Aug. 12 to 21, inclusive: 3d Infantry, Troops A and B, Cavalry, Ambulance Company No. 2. Aug. 22 to 31, inclusive: 1st Infantry, 1st Battalion Field Artillery, Ambulance Company No. 1.

Under an arrangement entered into with the War Department, enlisted men of the Michigan National Guard who desire to enlist in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, will apply to their company commanders for discharge from the Guard. Company commanders are authorized in such cases to give the man applying for discharge for such reason, a letter stating that application for the discharge has been forwarded to the Adjutant General and the U.S. recruiting officer is authorized to accept the letter as evidence of the consent of the state to the discharge of the man for enlistment in U.S. Service.

NAVAL MILITIA SAILING RACES.

The Larchmont Yacht Club of New York has arranged to hold a series of races for Naval Militia sailing cutters for a point trophy, open to all Naval Militia divisions on the Atlantic coast. Courses will be triangular; distance, five to ten miles, depending on the weather.

These races will be held on Long Island Sound, off the club house, during race week, which is the largest yachting event of the Atlantic coast, aside from the America's Cup races. The cutter crews will be eligible for the water sports and other events.

Several divisions from different states have already signified their intention of entering for this trophy and some keen handling of small boats should result. Applications should be made to the regatta committee as soon as possible for camp sites, etc. The club will also hold another race for sailing cutters under similar conditions, on July 4.

The cup will become the property of the Naval Militia division whose sailing cutter wins the greatest number of points in the three races to be sailed during the Larchmont Yacht Club race week, 1914. First race, Saturday, July 11; second race, Wednesday, July 15, and third race, Saturday, July 18. Points to be counted as follows: Each cutter competing shall be credited in each race with as many points as the number of cutters she defeats, with one point added for sailing the race complete. A cutter that starts and does not finish shall be counted as a defeated cutter. The largest number of starters in any race to be taken as a basis. Sail power only to be used. Steering to be accompanied by rudder only. Races to be governed by the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

Each cutter shall be in command of a commissioner officer, chief petty officer or a first class petty officer. The boats shall be of the standard 24-foot Navy type. Each boat shall be rigged with the regulation sliding Gunter rig, as defined in the Deck and Boat Book, U.S.N., 1914, i.e., it consists of two triangular sails (fore and mainsail) and a jib. The crew shall consist of not less than six men and the boat officer. All unnecessary boat gear, except the proper number of life preservers, anchor, compass, lights and four oars, may be omitted. No additional ballast shall be carried and no fins or leeboards will be allowed.

Enlisted men must be certified to by the commanding officer of the division giving names of boat officer and crews and must be filed with the regatta committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, Larchmont, N.Y., at least forty-eight hours before the first race, July 11, 1914.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. J. G. asks: If a man serving in the U.S. Army in 1899, coming to the United States on three months' furlough, from Sept. 1 until Dec. 1, from Cuba, drawing the twenty per cent. increase on his pay, will he have to make up that time on retirement, or will the time he was in the United States go on his double time? Answer: Furlough time does not count double.

W. J. Y. asks: Enlisted May 9, 1898, discharged Oct. 5, 1898, re-enlisted Oct. 22, 1898, discharged April 26, 1899; re-enlisted April 27, 1899, discharged April 26, 1902; re-enlisted May 28, 1903, discharged June 3, 1906; re-enlisted Jan. 27, 1908, discharged Jan. 26, 1911; re-enlisted Jan. 27, 1911, discharged Jan. 26, 1914; re-enlisted Feb. 2, 1914 (present enlistment). What enlistment period am I now serving in? Answer: Sixth.

P. M. asks: Is a marine, with over twenty years' service, discharged upon report of Board of Medical Survey, disease or injury in line of duty, entitled to half pay at the rate he was receiving at time of discharge without making a claim therefor? Answer: Apply to Pension Commissioner, Washington, D.C.

FORT RUGER.—Impossible to answer your query regarding your examination for electrician sergeant, for you neglected to give us your name.

D. L. asks: May a man discharged honorably from the Army without citizen's certificate of naturalization join the Navy? I put three years in the Army and am willing to take out naturalization papers, but cannot until next December, as they told me at the naturalization office. Answer: You may be enlisted; see Navy Regulations, 3524 and 3527.

F. M. asks: I enlisted in the U.S. Army July 1, 1910; left San Francisco on the transport Logan Sept. 7, 1910; landed in Manila, P.I., Oct. 4, 1910; served my enlistment and left Manila May 15, 1913. During this time the double time was done away with. Do I get double time from the time I landed in Manila to the time I left? Answer: You do; the

law of Aug. 24, 1912, provides that in computing length of service for retirement credit for double time for foreign service shall not be given to those who hereafter enlist.

W. W.—Apply through the channel for conditions regarding admittance to Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

L. K. H. asks: (1) Are there any prospects of holding examinations for Marine Corps commissions from civil life? Are there any vacancies? (2) Are the civil engineers in the Navy appointed from civil life? If so, what is the age limit? (3) Are married men barred from the above examinations? Answer: (1) None announced; information from Bureau later. (2) Yes; see N.R., 3309. Not less than twenty-four nor more than thirty years. (3) No.

A. D. C.—Regarding date for next examination for chauffeur, Q.M. Corps, apply to the Quartermaster General.

W. B. P. asks: If an officer due for promotion should be ordered before the Retiring Board and be retired for incapacity resulting from an incident of service would he obtain the rank his seniority entitled him to, not having been ordered before the Naval Examining Board? Answer: Yes; see N.R., 331(3).

E. O.—There are now ten on the eligible list for appointment to position of ordnance sergeant.

H. C. D.—A principal musician with earlier date of appointment would not take precedence over a drum major, because they are in different subgrades of grade 16, the drum major being in subgrade a.

J. R. C. asks: (1) To what degree does seniority rule above merit in the Army? (2) Was there any opposition to Pershing's promotion in the Senate? (3) Why does the certificate privilege prevail at West Point and not at Annapolis? (4) Are midshipmen and cadets entitled to a salute from an enlisted man? (5) Will the naval cadets be represented at the Panama Exposition? Answer: (1) Ordinarily the rule of seniority is observed in promotions in the various grades from second lieutenant to colonel. Presidents have, however, appointed brigadier generals without regard to seniority and have again and again jumped grades. This is the privilege of the Commander-in-Chief. (2) There generally is opposition to overslaughting, though the opposition is unavailing. (3) You evidently mean a certificate of a college in the case of civilian candidates for second lieutenantcies, not for admission to West Point. Civilian examinations for the Navy are not held, because the Naval Academy furnishes all the officers needed for the Navy, while the output of the Military Academy is, usually, not sufficient for Army needs, though this year proves an exception, as noted in our issue of June 6. (4) No; they are not officers. (5) No announcement on this.

A. W. R.—The flying of a flag at half staff is a sign of mourning. It is not necessary that half the pole should be above the flag; as the flag must fly so as to be seen, you will notice that in most cases the half-masted flag is down not much more than a flag's width lower than full staff. On Memorial Day all public buildings are presumed to follow the military practice of half-masting the flag from sunrise until midday, when the flag is hoisted to the peak, there to remain until sunset.

TENTH INFANTRY asks: Enlisted 20, 1910; lived in New York until Feb. 26, 1912, then enlisted in the Army. I got my first citizenship papers before I enlisted in New York. After the expiration of time in the Army will I have to go to New York to get my full papers, or could I get them in any city of the U.S.? Answer: Apply to a U.S. Court officer anywhere and he will advise you.

F. S. F. asks: I was born in Austria; took out my first citizenship papers on New Jersey, July 15, 1911; enlisted and spent all three years of service in Portland Harbor, Me. Next month I will get my discharge and I wish to get my citizenship papers here as soon as possible. Answer: Apply to a U.S. Court officer in Portland.

L. J. H. asks: Can a man who has served in the Regular Army and is now in civilian life be appointed an officer in the Philippine Scouts? To whom should one apply for examination? Of what subjects does it consist? Answer: Address War Department for circular giving full information. Examinations for enlisted men and civilians are held Nov. 1. Act promptly.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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J. F. B. asks: Where should the left hand grasp the rifle at "aim"? The United States sergeant who is with us contends that the left hand should grasp the piece at or immediately in front of the guard. This seems contrary to Secs. 139 and 144 of the Drill Regulations of 1911, Special Edition, and contrary to the position as shown in figure 17 at page 6 of the illustrations. Answer: There is no special position laid down for the left hand. The guard seems to be the natural place for men with arms of average length. Some riflemen prefer to extend the left arm. See Par. 38, S.M.F.M., 1913.

F. E. W. asks: School of the Company, Par. 176. 1. Company right. 2. March. 3. Company. 4. Halt. Does the right guide take his post on the flank at the second, third or fourth command, or does he stand post, mark time and come to right shoulder? Answer: At the second command "the right guide steps back, takes post on the flank and marks time." He comes to the right shoulder with the rest of the company.

F. C. asks: In Butts Rifle Drill would like to find out, in second set, fourth exercise, at the seventeenth count, when the lunge is made to the left rifle behind the head, what position is the piece in; is the trigger of the piece up or down? Answer: The trigger guard is down.

W. A. B. asks: Give interpretation of the about face as it is given in the 1911 Infantry Drill Regulations. Do the men drop their right foot eight inches to the rear and three inches to the left at the command "About," or do they wait till the command "Face!" In looking over the different regulations for Cavalry and Infantry I find that the officers drop the right foot to the rear at the command "About," and the 1911 Infantry Regulations say that officers and men execute the about in the same manner. Answer: The foot is carried to the rear at the command "Face."

R. S. M. asks: (1) The proper position or attitude of civilians during playing of "Star-Spangled Banner" at evening dress parade? Should they uncover? Answer: They should uncover. (2) Of reviewing officers or others connected with organization taking part in ceremony but not in uniform? Answer: They should uncover. (3) At "officers' center" should field officers (dismounted) close on center and advance to reviewing officer, or should they take most direct route? Answer: They close on the center and march on the colonel. (4) Should field officers (not mounted) about face after saluting reviewing officer and advance to center then posts, or take posts by most direct route? (Answer: Each major moves individually to the front, turns outward and, followed by his staff, goes by the most direct route to his post. (5) Is it proper to have company execute right or left flank, march, company being in march in column of squads? Answer: Yes. (6) At inspection, is it proper for band to play while at open ranks? Answer: Yes. (7) Passing in review, should officer salute or uncover when colors pass? Answer: They salute. (8) Should national colors salute? Answer: The national color renders no salute except on escort to the colors. (9) Should national or regimental colors salute at playing of "Star-Spangled Banner" on evening dress parade? Answer: No.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Is there any change in Par. 70, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911? Answer: No.

QUIBLER asks: When the company is advancing in line of skirmishes do the lieutenants march in front abreast of the captain or do they remain in the rear, as the plate shows? Answer: The position of the company officers is laid down on the plate; unless circumstances require they do not vary this rule. See Pars. 213, 218, 222 and 223, I.D.R.

J. H. H. asks: "Guide left" has been given (the company being in line), followed by "Squads right, about." Does the guide remain left? Answer: The guide would be "right" unless the command "Guide left" was repeated after the company had formed line and facing to new front.

M. C. H. asks: Is it permissible for a mounted officer of an Infantry regiment to use the new sword adopted for the mounted Services? Answer: It is not permissible. The new sword adopted for mounted Service is primarily for "mounted action." There would be no such occasion for an Infantry officer to use a sword.

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FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 30, 1914.

Major Alonzo Gray, I.G. of the division, with headquarters at San Antonio, has returned to his station after a week spent here going over the military affairs of the district. Lieut. Robert J. West, 16th Inf., has been detailed by Gen. John J. Pershing as acting provost marshal, to fill the vacancy made by the departure of Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., with his troop to Columbus, N.M. Sir William Willcox, who designed and built the Assuan Dam, in Egypt, was in El Paso this week, en route to inspect the government dam at Elephant Butte, N.M. While in the city he was the guest of the members of the Reclamation Service and was tendered a dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Among guests invited to meet him were Gen. John J. Pershing and Col. George Bell.

Mrs. Robert D. Read recently gave a bridge-luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Charles G. Treat. Prizes were won by Mesdames W. W. Dudley and George C. Barnhardt. Other guests were Mesdames W. T. Davidson, Frederick Perkins, Howard R. Hickok, M. M. McNamee, Le Roy Eltinge, Frank Ains and E. D. Scott. Mrs. John H. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, 15th Cav., left last week for a visit at Central, N.M., with Major and Mrs. C. P. Rockhill while her husband was en route with his troop from El Paso to his new station at Columbus, N.M. Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney gave an informal supper on Tuesday and hosts and guests motored to the post to attend the hop given by the officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry.

Through the kindness of Lieutenant Colonel Kenly, 3d Field Art., and the regimental band, an enjoyable concert was given at the Country Club Sunday evening. Capt. M. L. Crimmins recently gave a dinner at the Paso del Norte hotel for Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Hensley, Mrs. Kenneth Oliver, Mrs. Josephine N. Morfit, Mr. and Mrs. G. Naething, Mr. and Mrs. Vance Stewart, the Misses Martha Thurmond, Alice Wulff, Anne Lee Gaines, Annette Schmidt, Sue Dixon, Walker McClellan, Major Leonard D. Wildman, Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, Alexander D. Surles, James L. Collins, W. W. Gordon, Messrs. E. L. Tinker, Ralph Wingo and W. P. McCracken.

Lieut. Earl L. Canady recently severely injured by the accidental discharge of his gun and the shot going through his leg, is reported as greatly improved at the post hospital. Capt. F. S. Bowen, 16th Inf., relieved duty with the Militia of California, has returned to his regiment here, taking command of Company D. At the tea-dance at the Paso del Norte Hotel Thursday, Capt. and Mrs. John Boniface were hosts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ains, Mrs. Michael M. McNamee and Major William R. Sample, while at another table were Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. James L. Como, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crombie and Capt. J. E. Davis.

Major Charles R. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., has recently made a splendid record on the target range. A large contract for horses and mules was recently made and nine cars of horses have been received at this post for apportionment to the 13th and 15th Cavalry and the 6th Field Artillery.

The Army Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Henry M. Nelly. Prizes were won by Mesdames Le Roy Eltinge, C. M. Bundel and Miss Valeria Garrard. Others present were Mesdames Robert D. Read, Michael M. McNamee, W. S. Graves, Howard R. Hickok, George C. Barnhardt, C. L. Stevenson, George Dalton, the Misses Burns and Edna Hirsinger. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, wife of Captain Lippincott, 13th Cav., was presented with a beautiful silver vase last week by the soldiers of her husband's troops. The vase stands two feet high, with a cut glass holder and at the time of the presentation was filled with beautiful flowers. The vase is engraved with "Troop D, 13th Cavalry," the flag of the troop and a horse. The presentation speech was made by F. D. Standish, of the city health department. The kindly expression of the feeling of the men of his troop almost overcame both Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott.

An informal hop was given Tuesday evening by officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry. The regimental band played for the dancing. Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok received the guests who were a number of the officers and ladies of the district, and some from the city. A board for examination for gunners for the Artillery stationed here has been in session at this post during the week.

Mrs. Harry N. Cootes and children, family of Captain Cootes, 13th Cav., left El Paso this week to spend the summer in Norfolk, Va. The 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 13th Cavalry, under command of Major Robert E. L. Michie, left El Paso Monday morning for their former station at Columbus, N.M. The orders to transfer were unexpected, but within a few hours all the belongings of the officers and the soldiers were packed and ready for the march. They marched through the streets of the city, led by the regimental band, and were cheered all along the way. When that part of the regiment reaches Columbus a number of changes will

be made in the present station of those troops that have been in the field and along the border, returning to the camp. Officers of the 3d and 6th Field Artillery and the Freebooters teams played an exciting game of polo at Washington Park Sunday afternoon, the 3d Artillery team winning, 6 to 1. In the contest were Col. Charles G. Treat, Capt. Frederick Hennessy, Lieut. Neil G. Finch, A. L. P. Sands, Alexander D. Surles, Henry A. Meyer, John S. Hammond, R. E. De Hoyle, John C. Maul, Charles J. Browne and Vincent P. Erwin.

Col. Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art., left this week for West Point, to attend the graduation exercises of his son.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the brigade, asked the co-operation of the Mayor of El Paso to help clean up that part of the city known as "Chihuahuita," which joins the camps of the soldiers and which is in such a condition as to be a menace to the health of the soldiers. The Army camps are a model of cleanliness, with all necessary sanitary conditions, but just across the street one would think it had not been cleaned up in 100 years.

Companies F and H, 16th Infantry, under command of Major H. J. Hirsch, have been ordered to Hart's Mills, near old Fort Bliss.

The orchestra of the 15th Cavalry band furnished the music on the occasion of the pageant given in El Paso this week by the pupils of the High School at the El Paso Theater. The affair was an unusual one in school entertainments and most successful.

The soldiers of the 3d Battalion of the 20th Infantry are receiving instructions in fencing.

Headquarters and Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, has been ordered to return to its former station at San Antonio and will leave at once. The 6th Field Artillery will remain here for the present at least.

The ground used by the Mexican prisoners has been thoroughly cleaned and is now used for a parade ground by the Artillery commands.

Construction work will be begun shortly upon the water and sewer connections which extend from the old lines to the recently completed officers' quarters and barracks. The cost will be about \$10,000.

SECOND DIVISION BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Texas City, Texas, May 29, 1914.

During the lull in the Mexican embroglio the 2d Division Baseball League season of 1914 was formally opened May 21 by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Division Commander. While a consolidated band played "Hail to the Chief" General Bell was escorted to the pitcher's box by Capt. R. J. Burt, 27th Inf., president of the League. After a brief talk on the benefits of baseball and the assurance of his hearty endorsement General Bell pitched the first ball and the season was on.

The first game of the season was between the 18th and 26th Infantry teams and was won by the former by a score of 7 to 2. The winners went after Stevens of the 26th in the second inning with a vengeance and, aided by the errors of the 26th, amassed a lead of five runs. Lieutenant Cook was on the mound for the 18th and pitched a heady and consistent game. For the 18th Patch and Hoffman excelled; for the 26th Captain Johnson and Berlin played good ball. Batteries—18th, Cook and Morgan; 26th, Stevens, Lemon and Meeser.

In the second game of the day the 23d and 27th Infantry teams opposed each other, the 23d winning, 4 to 3. The game was exciting throughout and kept the spectators continually on their feet. The 23d scored in the first on errors by their opponents. The 27th evened up in the second inning, when Nickol hit for two bases and was scored by Flynn. The 23d won the game in the eighth by bunting hits off Ray, scoring two runs. For the winners the work of Conway and Hagan was good, and for the losers Nickol and Armstrong played well. Batteries—23d, Williams, Dawson and Smith; 27th, Ray and Burgoyne.

May 22.—The 22d Infantry, last year's champions of the 2d Division, staged an old-fashioned slugfest in their initial appearance and won an easy game from the 11th Infantry, 14 to 1. The victors hit the ball safely thirteen times for a total of nineteen bases and scored almost at will. Shaw started to twirl for the 11th and lasted till the seventh, when the winners pounded the ball all over the lot and scored five runs. Graham succeeded him and fared little better. The box work of Scamehorn, of the 22d, was splendid in every respect. He allowed his opponents only four scattered hits and struck out eight. Batteries—22d, Scamehorn and Kemp; 11th, Shaw, Graham, Wilson and Willings.

May 23.—The 18th Infantry won its second game of the season from the 23d Infantry, 12 to 6.

May 24.—The 26th Infantry team overwhelmed the 27th Infantry team by 11 to 5. The wildness of Ray, who twirled for the 27th, coupled with opportune hitting by the 26th, accounts for the lopsided score. Both teams played a ragged

game in the field. Batteries—26th, Stevens and Crowdy; 27th, Ray, Wendall, Burgoyne and Carr.

May 26.—The 11th Infantry defeated the 4th Artillery in the latter's first appearance in a fast and well played game by a score of 5 to 4. The 11th won the game in the eighth, when Kirk was safe on Caley's error, which was followed by hits by Baade and Roberts, scoring two runs. Graham started to pitch for the winners and did well until the seventh, when he yielded three hits and hit a batter, allowing his opponents two runs. Shaw finished and held the Artillery safe for the remainder of the game. Batteries—11th, Graham, Shaw and Roberts; 4th Artillery, Brower and Nokes.

May 27.—Although outfit almost three to one, the 6th Cavalry won their first league game from the strong 22d Infantry team by a score of 4 to 3 in a fast and well played game. Superior fielding and opportune hitting were the factors in their well earned victory. Two hits, coupled with two errors, netted them two runs in the first, while a long fly and Kemp's wild heave over third counted another in the second. The 22d had bases filled on three separate occasions, but were unable to produce the necessary hits. Batteries—22d, Kay, Duff and Kemp; 6th Cavalry, Turner and Oplinski.

May 28.—The 18th Infantry strengthened their hold on first place by defeating the 27th in a loosely played game by 18 to 5. The 18th hit the ball hard and, aided by ten bases on balls and seven errors on the part of the 27th, scored at will. Batteries—18th, Warnock, Jones, Morgan and Lynch; 27th, Young, Kendall, Burgoyne and Carr.

From present indications the success of the League is assured and it is filling a long felt want for afternoon entertainment, as is evidenced by the large attendance and loyal rooting. The officers of the League are: Capt. R. J. Burt, 27th Inf., president; Lieut. J. A. Stevens, 27th Inf., secretary; Capt. C. E. Reese, 18th Inf., treasurer. The affairs of the League are solely in their hands and their enthusiastic work insures its continued success. The standing of the teams at the end of the first week's play is as follows:

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percent- age.
18th Infantry.....	3	3	0	1.000
Cavalry.....	1	1	0	1.000
22d Infantry.....	2	1	1	.500
23d Infantry.....	2	1	1	.500
26th Infantry.....	2	1	1	.500
11th Infantry.....	2	1	1	.500
Artillery.....	1	0	1	.000
27th Infantry.....	3	0	3	.000
Engineers.....	0	0	0	.000

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, June 1, 1914.

Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman spent several days in Houston as guest of Mrs. Pearl Ross Hudson. Mrs. Jere Baxter, and little son, Jere, jr., left for Chicago and Milwaukee for a visit with relatives and later will go to Mrs. Baxter's home in Oregon. Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., is chairman of the floor committee for the "Annual Baby Show," to be given on June 13 at the Auditorium. Lieut. John D. Jenkins, aid to Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jenkins gave a dinner party at Hotel Galvez on Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, and for Major and Mrs. T. V. Schley, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Col. and Mrs. R. D. Bullard, Col. Charles R. Noyes and Major Lucius L. Durfee. Mrs. Franklin S. Leisenring leaves Thursday for St. Paul, Minn., accompanied by her sister, Miss Kathleen Augur, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been her guest for several months.

Miss Grace D. Hollis, of Fort Worth, is the guest of Mrs. Gideon H. Williams. Mrs. Dale and Miss Audrey Dale, wife and daughter of Major Frederick A. Dale, Med. Corps, U.S.A., guests of Hotel Galvez since the arrival of the troops in Galveston, sail via the Mallory Line Wednesday for New York. Miss Peggy Davidson, daughter of Capt. F. D. Davidson, 7th Inf., had auction bridge Monday in honor of Miss Adelaide Lewis, daughter of Major E. M. Lewis, 19th Inf., who with her mother left Wednesday for Iowa to visit relatives. Prizes were won by Misses Margaret Dade and Bernice Collins. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Mrs. J. C. Brady and Mrs. Reginald Kelly attended the bridge party given by Mrs. Walter P. Breath on Wednesday in compliment to her sister, Mrs. John E. McKie, of San Marcos.

Mrs. Joseph Jones entertained with bridge on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Flossie Deutz, of San Antonio, and Mrs. Ballinger, wife of Lieut. Carl Ballinger, an April Army bride, who left Saturday for Burlington, Kas., to visit Lieutenant Ballinger's parents. Mrs. J. P. Stevenson and children left for New Orleans to spend a month with Captain Stevenson, of the U.S. transport McClellan, and before returning to Galveston will visit relatives in Benton, La., as guests of ex-Congressman Ogden and family.

Greetings have been received from three ex-Galvestonians who held a happy reunion in the far-off Philippines, namely Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Cox and little son, Master Lewis Crocker Cox, of Cavite, of which naval station Lieutenant Cox is commandant; Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., who, after active service in the Southern Islands, is now stationed in Manila at the Army and Navy Club; and Mr. Carl Kinkaid, son of Federal Judge Kinkaid, of Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Cox made the trip across the bay for two consecutive evenings as honor guests at dinner parties given by the above gentlemen. Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston are entertaining their sister, Mrs. John H. Christie, of Chicago. Mrs. Christie is an aunt of Lieut. Harry Gantz.

About sixty little guests attended the children's party given at the Galveston Garden Verein on Saturday by Masters James Graham Flynn, jr., and Z. Lewis White, jr., in honor of their little cousin, Miss Maimie Montrose Graham, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Graham, who with her mother left Wednesday for her home in Washington, D.C. The party table was stretched the full length of the east veranda of the club house and was decorated with pink oleanders and Dorothy Perkins's roses. The U.S. flag and the national colors were used most effectively. The bright happy little faces seated around the festive board presented a pretty picture, long to be remembered by those present.

Mrs. John M. Willis has returned to her home in Roanoke, Va. A pretty hospitality was given in Houston on Monday by Mrs. Gentry Waldo in honor of her guests, her niece, Miss Elaine Lewis, of Denton, and her cousin, Mrs. Finch, wife of Capt. Henry A. Finch, C.E.

Lieut. Harry Gantz, 23d Inf., gave a "despidida" at Hotel Galvez Saturday in honor of Miss Gladys Kemper, who left on Monday for St. Louis, to join a party of friends en route to Europe. The guests comprised a house party recently camped at the Kemper Cottage, near Oleander. The officers of the 26th Infantry, U.S.A., on May 22 gave a reception and dance in honor of Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston, Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, Capt. H. Ford. The 26th Infantry gave a "camp supper" at Texas City on Tuesday in honor of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. The event was a very handsome affair. Covers were laid for sixty guests, including General Bell and aid, Capt. Ewing E. Booth, and staff, Colonels McCarthy and Mann, General Liggett and aid, Lieut. J. L. Jenkins and staff, Major Durfee and Lieutenant Beebe; General Davis and aid, Lieutenant Pike, and Major Patterson. The regimental band played. The toasts were given as follows: Colonel Bullard toastmaster; "To General Bell" (in Spanish), Col. W. H. Johnston; "To General Liggett," Major Durfee; "To the Enlisted Men," Captain Dickinson; "To Those Who Have Passed Away," Chaplain Lanahan.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Randall are entertaining their nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. N. V. Ellis, of Fort Leavenworth. The citizens of Galveston were hosts at a banquet at Hotel Galvez on Thursday in honor of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, the number of Army officers connected with the 2d Division, and base and port embarkation, which was one of the most brilliant affairs ever given in this handsome million-dollar hostelry. Toasts were given as follows: "To the President of the United States," Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell; "Galveston's Welcome to the Army," Hon. Edward F. Harris; "Frontier Life," Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis; "Domestic

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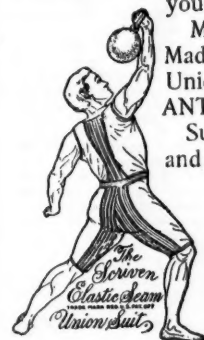
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Relations," Hon. Mart H. Royston; "The 2d Division," Col. Robert L. Bullard. An impromptu talk was given by Colonel McCarthy, Colonel Mann, Messrs. Morris Stern, H. B. Moore, of Texas City, Colonel Bannister and Mr. I. H. Kemper.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. T. V. Schley and Mrs. John L. Jenkins are guests of Hotel Galvez. Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, and children and maid, and Mrs. Grant's brother, Mr. Elihu Root, jr., left for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Chenoweth, wife of Chaplain J. F. Chenoweth, U.S.A., entertained the twelve Army nurses, Misses Reid, Kalleim, Purcell, Murray, Lindheimer, Hardy, Lloyd, McDermott, Bowman, Merling and Calderwood, who are at the Tremont Hotel awaiting Government orders to go to Vera Cruz.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston and Miss Genevieve Johnston gave an informal dinner party on Sunday for Mrs. Johnston's sister, Mrs. J. H. Christie, of Chicago, Miss Jessie Crocker, Captain Enoch and Lieutenants Williams and Laurason.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 24, 1914.

Mrs. H. R. Richmond had as dinner guest Sunday Mrs. J. A. Gaston. Capt. W. B. Cowin, Capt. H. R. Richmond and Dr. R. H. Mills motored to Diamond Springs, where they were guests of Dr. Hughes for a fishing party Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan motored to Manhattan Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Miss Rockwell, of Junction City, returning to the post in the evening. Mr. and Miss Rockwell remaining for an informal supper. Mrs. Bristol, house guest of Mrs. Turner, left Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin had a delightful dinner Monday for Mrs. J. A. Gaston, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Merchant and Lieutenant Quekemeyer. Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Wagner had dinner for Mrs. Frank Keller and Mrs. G. W. McClelland Monday. Mrs. C. P. George is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Van Deusen for a short visit. The Ben Greet Players gave a matinee performance of "As You Like It" and an evening performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on the campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in Manhattan, and a number of post people motored there for the day.

Miss Edith Aultman left Monday to make a visit of several months in Kansas City, St. Louis and in Missouri. Miss Edith Aultman had an informal tea for several of her school girl friends from Junction City Sunday. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Hatfield. Playing: Mesdames W. B. Cowin, A. D. Davis, R. E. De R. Hoyle, R. S. Welsh, Wheeler, Hatfield, Miss Welsh and Miss Ryan. Mrs. R. S. Welsh and Mrs. A. D. Davis made high score at each table. Mrs. J. A. Gaston was the guest of Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond before

leaving Tuesday to visit in New York state. Miss Ruhlandt is the house guest of Mrs. D. E. Aultman.

Mrs. R. S. Welsh and Miss Welsh had bridge Wednesday evening for Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle and Mrs. A. D. Davis. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mills had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Mrs. Hatfield and Mrs. Merchant. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Mrs. Fox Conner and Miss Patton. Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin had a jolly dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Miss Patton and Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle and Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer. Mrs. Wheeler had dinner Friday for Mrs. F. G. Turner, Mrs. A. D. Davis and Miss Ryan; after dinner bridge was enjoyed.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. A. D. Davis and Miss Ryan. Mrs. Fox Conner and three children left Saturday to spend the summer on the Hudson River. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Merchant, Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle and Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Ryan leave Monday for West Point, N.Y., where they will attend the graduation of the Class of 1914, of which Cadet W. Ord Ryan is a member. They will also visit in Philadelphia, New York and Washington before returning. Cadet W. Ord Ryan will spend his graduation leave as the guest of his parents at Fort Riley.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 1, 1914.

Memorial Day was fittingly observed by officers and men of the post. The quartermaster furnished transportation to convey the officers' families to the post cemetery, where flowers were strewn on the graves and three volleys fired and taps blown. The national salute of twenty-one guns was fired at noon. Capt. R. S. Granger arrived from El Paso, and is busy packing for the Philippines. Mrs. Fox Conner, children and nurse left Saturday for an indefinite stay in New York. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers has as her house guest her brother, Mr. Finlon, of Kansas City. Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer left Sunday for San Francisco. Captain Granger was the guest of Major and Mrs. Eastman for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Miss Ryan and Miss Virginia Rockwell, of Junction City, left Monday for West Point, to attend the graduation of the class of 1914, of which Cadet W. O. Ryan is a member. Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle had bridge Monday night for Mrs. R. S. Welsh, Mrs. A. D. Davis and Miss Welsh. Colonel Kenly, 6th Field Art., passed through the post en route to Washington and New York.

The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle, those playing being Mesdames Hatfield, Welsh, Cowin, Hoyle, Davis, Aultman, Wheeler and Miss Welsh. Mrs. Frank Keller and children left Wednesday for Framington, Mo., the

home of Lieutenant Keller's parents, after Mrs. Keller will make an extended visit to her parents in Portland, Ore. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Sterritt, whose husbands belong to the 13th Cavalry, arrived in the post and will remain for the summer. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers has been confined to her home with a slight illness. Capt. and Mrs. Cowin had Mrs. E. S. Wheeler as their dinner guest Friday evening.

Mrs. F. G. Turner had one table of bridge for Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Davis, the prize being won by Mrs. Wheeler. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mills entertained Mrs. A. D. Davis at her "good eats" for dinner Sunday night. Mrs. A. B. Davis, children and nurse will spend the next two weeks with Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Salisbury in Burlington, Kas. Mrs. E. S. Wheeler will go to her home in Buffalo, N.Y., to remain during Captain Wheeler's tour in Vera Cruz.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1914.

Great improvements have been made in the appearance of the Fort Scott reservation since Colonel Davis has taken command. A pretty artificial lake has been completed, with terraced slopes; old board walks have been torn up and concrete walks and steps built. The concrete road is also being continued from the cemetery to Fort Scott.

Mrs. Charles C. Burt gave a dinner dance last week for Misses Helen Goodier, Ruth Haskell, Mrs. Hines, Major Newbill, Major Samuel Bottoms, Capt. William Prideaux and Mr. George Whitaker. Another dinner dance was given by Miss Goodier in honor of Mrs. Charles Burt, and for Miss Ruth Haskell, Major Willard Newbill, Mrs. Lewis Goodier, Major Samuel F. Bottoms and Mr. George Whitaker.

Mrs. George Harrison and Miss Leila Harrison, who have come from the East to be present at Lieut. W. C. Harrison's marriage June 3 to Miss Marjory Gardiner, and who are staying with Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody at their home at Fort Scott, were guests of honor Saturday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Richmond P. Davis for Mesdames Arthur Murray, Thomas H. Rees, Maxwell Murray, Ralph C. Harrison, B. H. L. Williams, William Monroe, Lewis Turtle and Halsey Dunwoody. Another affair in honor of Mrs. Dunwoody's guests was the bridge tea at which Mrs. Ralph C. Harrison was hostess on Tuesday for Mesdames Arthur Murray, John J. Pershing, George Bell, jr., Thomas H. Rees, Halsey Dunwoody, Robert N. Bodine, B. H. L. Williams, William F. Hase, William H. Tobin, Ernest G. Bingham, Francis H. Lincoln, Lewis Turtle, William C. Russell, Charles Hines, William H. Monroe, Thomas Geary, jr., Louis Chappelle, Louis R. Burgess, J. C. Johnson, Joseph Cygon, William Peek, Joseph L. Knowlton, H. H. Sheen, Maxwell Murray, Thomas Gardiner, and Misses Vir-



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Lieutenant Munnikhuyzen is in town on leave until the sailing of the transport, June 5. Lieut. William Jewett has gone to San Mateo for a short visit with his grandmother. Col. and Mrs. William A. Glassford arrived in San Francisco yesterday. They are stopping at the Hotel Cecil. Two dances were given on Wednesday night, one at Tait's by Mrs. B. H. Williams, another by Mrs. Marquette at the home of her brother, Captain Farnsworth, of the 12th Infantry.

This year the military instruction camps, under command of Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, will open June 21 and continue five weeks. Applications are now coming in at a rate which suggests that the camp will become one of the institutions of the state. There is only one drawback to distant attendance, and that is the cost of transportation. In addition to this cost the expense for five weeks of broadening and training is but \$22.50, which includes board and the use of government property, on which a deposit of \$5 is made, which will be returned if the property is not damaged. There is an expense of about \$10 the first year for uniform, but this can be used for several encampments. The encampment is novel in that the restrictions make it necessary for the student to have achieved the senior year in high school. The age limit is between eighteen and thirty. The necessary troops of the Regular Army to properly co-operate in maneuvers will be ordered to give field exercises and demonstrations in infantry and cavalry instruction. The theoretical principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts and combat, will be explained in a series of informal talks, tactical walks and war games. With the students opposing regular troops a number of the maneuvers will be carried out, blank ammunition being used to make the lesson more realistic.

Miss Helen Mahone, who recently graduated from Miss Burke's School, on Monday gave a tea in the Palace Hotel in compliment to Miss Margaret Stoney and Miss Helen Rees. Her other guests were Misses Florence Burleson, Hazel Orear, Evelyn Waller, Margaret Barker and Lois Eldridge. Mrs. John T. Geary gave a bridge tea Wednesday at Fort Scott.

The stay of the 8th Brigade on the border is taking on a tone of permanency. A detail in charge of Lieut. C. H. Price is here packing up the property of the 6th Regiment for shipment to the El Paso camp. Another detail is expected soon to pack up the property of the 16th. The 12th will remain for several weeks at Nogales, but it is not expected that added equipment will be sent to that regiment, as it is practically on the same footing and doing the same work as it was on the peninsula when called back to train for the front.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank P. Hutton, of Fort McDowell, had as week-end guests Misses Lloyd and Hildred Meiere, Alma Robinson and Sydney Smith, William Goldsborough and Lieut. Lester Baker. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Hutton had dinner in honor of their guests, the entire party afterward attending the post hop. Major and Mrs. Andrew P. Rowan had a luncheon on Sunday in Mill Valley in honor of General Fredericks and General Estudillo, of Havana, friends of Major Rowan when he was on government service in Cuba. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisner, Charles P. Cushing, Albert House and Mrs. George J. Bucknall.

Lieut. R. V. Cramer has returned to Fort Scott after a short visit at his home in Portland, Conn. On Saturday his marriage to Miss Dorothy Rees will take place at the home of the bride on Locust street. Mrs. J. L. Hines was hostess at the fortnightly meeting of the 6th Infantry bridge club Friday. Her guests included Mesdames Louis H. Bash, Ernest H. Agnew, Henry C. Bonnycastle, James M. Arrasmith, E. A. Lewis, Harry D. Mitchell, Leon L. Roach, Thomas N. Gimpelring, Richard Wetherill, Charles H. Rice.

Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua gave a luncheon and matinee party Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Fuqua goes June 1 to San Diego to spend the summer with her parents, Major and Mrs. John Stafford. Miss Leila Harrison was guest of honor at a dance given by Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody last night. Preceding the affair Miss Virginia Tobin gave a dinner party for Miss Harrison at the home of her father, Capt. William H. Tobin. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Tobin, Miss Leila Harrison, Miss Bessie Harris, Miss Tobin, Dr. Hew B. MacMurdo, Lieut. Charles Wing and Howard Tobin.

Mrs. Sue Merriman leaves this week for Del Monte to be the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Warner and Miss Alice Warner. She will also spend several days with Miss Augusta Ames at her artistic bungalow near Monterey. Mrs. Merriman goes to Hollister June 1 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw on their ranch.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., May 31, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Gambrill gave a Maryland supper Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead, Mrs. Channing Lilly, Mrs. Lily Jacobs, Miss Suzanne Perry, of Denver, Mr. Fred Sherwin, of Colorado Springs, and Lieutenant McEnery. Mesdames Schoeffel and Graham were guests of Mrs. Judge Allen, of Denver, for luncheon and cards Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hequem-borough, of Denver. Mrs. Schoeffel was the guest of Mrs. S. F. Dutton, of Denver, for cards Tuesday.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Carnival de Dance Club, of Denver, held its regular monthly meeting in the cathedral room of the Albany Hotel, that of Tuesday being a formal full dress affair, while that of Wednesday was informal, with dancing contests, at which Captain Schoeffel acted as one of the judges; attending from the post were Major and Mrs. Shook, Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Miss Margaret Schmidt. Mrs. Schoeffel was the guest of Mrs. P. R. Rockwell, of Denver, for luncheon and theater Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Gambrill were guests of friends in Denver at a theater party Wednesday evening. Mesdames Schoeffel and Graham were guests of Mrs. Vinton Byers, of Denver, at an auction bridge party given at the Ayers Hotel Thursday.

Lieut. Y. M. Marks, C.A.C., who has been confined to the post hospital for two months as a result of a horse falling with him, returned to his quarters Thursday. Major Shook had a dinner at the Athletic Club, of Denver, Friday for Mrs. Clara Ingraham, Fostock Jones, of Denver, Mr. Pratt, of New Orleans, and Mr. Eisenhart, of New York. Colonel Van Deusen gave a luncheon Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bennett and party, who are appearing at the Broadway Theater, in Denver, this week. Major and Mrs. Shook entertained for the garrison Saturday afternoon in honor of the sixth birthday anniversary of their daughter, Virginia. Present: Misses Alice Bernheim, Harriet Wheeler, Amy Bey Elliott, Betty and Virginia Shook, Masters Pat and Robert Stevens, Robert and Charles Wheeler, Wendell Elliott, Sam Felker, Morgan McGrath, Jack Wyke and Fritz Juennemann, while among those who assembled later to do honor to the event were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieutenant McEnery, Mr. Padgett, the Misses Doris Wyke, Fay Schmidt and Marian McGrath.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham gave a dinner for Lieutenant Marks Thursday. Mrs. McClellan entertained Friday afternoon for Mesdames Shook, Schoeffel, Wheeler, Wyke, Juennemann, Stevens, Graham, Bernheim, Felker, Mallory, McGrath, Mac-kay, the Misses May Howell and Jeanette Schmidt. Among

those attending the theater in Denver the past week were Colonel Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Schoeffel and the Misses Helen and Ruth were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dutton, of Denver, Saturday afternoon in honor of their daughter Winifred's fifth birthday anniversary.

The post ball team with a patched up team was defeated Saturday by the Elitch Garden team on their home grounds in Denver by 16 to 6, while on the post grounds the second team lost to the Stockyards team, of Denver, in a ten-inning game by 17 to 15; Sunday the post team defeated the Swift Company team on the post grounds by 10 to 0, Captain Schoeffel umpiring.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 4, 1914.

Memorial Day exercises at the naval cemetery were perhaps a little more impressive than usual, as those gathered there remembered the men who so recently gave up their lives at Vera Cruz. Members of Farragut Post, No. 4, G.A.R., the Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R. and Spanish War Veterans of Vallejo united with the navy yard people in the exercises. The Mare Island station band played funeral dirges and flowers were strewn on the waters in memory of those who had died at sea. At the cemetery the party was met by marines who had marched from the barracks. Chaplain A. A. McAllister, U.S.N., retired, offered the prayers, while the oration of the day was delivered by Capt. John M. Elliott, retired. A firing party of marines accompanied the United Spanish War Veterans of Henry W. Lawton Camp No. 1 to Hillside Cemetery, in Vallejo, for memorial exercises.

Mrs. Lincoln Karmany was the motif for a luncheon given Friday by Mrs. Arthur B. Owens in Vallejo for Mesdames J. E. Godley, A. Crofton, Frank A. Pixley, T. G. Carson, Marie R. Odell, William M. Crose, John M. Elliott, Hattie Schultz, William Bevan and Miss Amy Raish. Col. and Mrs. P. Joyce had dinner at Benicia Saturday for Mrs. Carson, house guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, guests from here motoring over. Mrs. Moulton has left for Pacific Grove to spend the summer, after a several weeks' visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay leave shortly for Lake county, to spend several weeks.

Miss Hattie Schultz, of San Francisco, whose marriage to Lieut. Richard T. Keiran, of this yard, is to take place June 17, was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Edward A. Flanders, San Francisco, for Mesdames James L. Kauffman, Stuart Haldron, Kirkwood H. Donavin, Dalton Mann, Philip Bliss, L. Cummings, Walter Scott, Misses Marie Brewer, Florence Braverman and Frances Pierce. Miss Schultz has chosen Miss Nell Rarich, of Los Angeles, as her attendant. Mrs. James McE. Huey and her house guest, Mrs. Tom D. Barber, on Tuesday gave a card party complimentary to Mrs. Lincoln Karmany. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames William M. Crose, William F. Bevan, Riley F. McConnell, Merlyn G. Cook, T. G. Carsons, Harold James, Holton S. Curl and Frank J. Schwable. Others present were Mesdames Karmany, Manning, Turner, Myers, Owens, Willis, Kauffman, See, Pratt, Kempf, Lincoln, Baker, Thomas, Elliott, Karns, Shapley, Lyman, Reeves, Mayfield, Cameron, Gleason, Donavin, Canaga, Lewin, Potts, Kennedy, Gates, Bennett and Pratt, Miss Ruth Hascal and Miss Ennal E. Owens.

Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden entertained a number of friends at a week-end house party at her Ross Valley home over the holiday. She is spending the summer in Ross during the absence of Lieutenant Commander Crittenden.

The cruiser St. Louis, here from the Yerba Buena station for repairs, will return to the lower bay about June 20. The Kanawha is to be launched July 9, when she will be christened by Miss Dorothy Bennett.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 8, 1914.

Mrs. White entertained the Auction Club on Tuesday, and had as additional guests Mesdames Faison, Lasseigne, Deitch and McDowell and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne. Highest score for the month was won by Miss Winifred Martin. On Thursday Miss Martin was hostess for the Five Hundred Club, the prize going to Mrs. Willis. Lieut. and Mr. Rutherford and Miss Winifred Martin on Wednesday motored to Champlain, where they met Major and Mrs. Martin and had a jolly little dinner, returning to the post the same evening. Lieutenant Bartholf gave an enjoyable dance at his mother's home in Plattsburg for the younger set on Thursday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. White had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Partello, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers, Miss O'Brien and Mr. Enders. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Faison had dinner for Major and Mrs. Lasseigne, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre and Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland. Mrs. McCoy and Miss Martin were hostesses on Friday evening for the Regimental Card Club. Mrs. Martin and Captain McCoy won the prizes.

Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Morton. After several weeks' visit to Major and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Searle Barclay returned Tuesday to her home in New York. Miss Stevens returned home Sunday, after spending several months in New York and Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Erck have as guests Mr. and Mrs. James Noble Tabb, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Captain Davis's family and Lieutenant Twyman's family are in quarantine because of mild cases of measles among the children.

Another interesting game of baseball was played on the post diamond yesterday between the 5th Infantry team and one from St. Michael's School, with a score of 7 to 3, in favor of the soldiers.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, June 1, 1914.

The 3d Battalion, on duty as guard at the locks of the Panama Canal, is being provided with barracks as rapidly as possible. The two companies at Gatun are already quartered in houses vacated by canal employees, while temporary quarters are being constructed for the use of the companies stationed at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. These quarters are greatly needed, as canvas is of little value for protection when it rains every day, as it has the past week.

Mrs. Reed and Miss Beuret spent Monday afternoon at the Bella Vista bathing beach. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau for auction bridge Monday evening. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart gave an auction bridge party. Although the guests arrived in a pouring rain and the electric lights in the post went out between dinner and the hour set for the party, all spent an enjoyable evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Whitworth, Captain MacArthur, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Prizes were given to Mrs. Marshburn, Captain Collins and Lieutenants Reed and Cron.

Luncheon guests of Mrs. Ingram on Tuesday were Mrs. James, of Ancon, and Mrs. Aubrey, of Colon. Mrs. Collins gave a bridge-luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Stokes, Cocheu, Tebbetts, Coleman, Whitworth, Wilbur, Swartz, Reed, Marshburn and Carrithers and Misses Beuret and Wilbur. During the luncheon flower baskets filled with fresh and cut roses were passed, each guest receiving a rose as a favor. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Carrithers and Miss Beuret.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau had auction bridge Wednesday evening, although the jolly party was almost broken up by the earthquake at 10:20 that evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Esbridge, Mrs. Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. W. C. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers and Miss Wilbur. Prizes were won by

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The earthquake shock lasted for thirty-nine seconds and was the longest shock which has been felt on the Isthmus for many years. No serious damage was done except to the walls of the uncompleted Administration Building, at Balboa, which developed several large cracks. No damage was done to the locks, nor was there any noticeable effect on Cucaracha Slide. The channel now through the slide has a depth of thirty-five feet and a width of 128 feet.

Luncheon guests of Mrs. Ingram on Thursday were Madame Wood, mother of Capt. R. E. Wood, Mrs. R. E. Wood, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Gelo, of Culebra, and Mesdames Gerhardt, Tebbetts and Reed, of Camp Otis. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Beuret, Captain Humbert and Lieutenant Beuret enjoyed the entertainment given by Miss MacLauren at the Empire Y.M.C.A. building. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had dinner Friday for Mesdames Wood and Fisher, of Culebra. Dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings on Friday were Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Captain MacArthur and Lieutenants Heidt and Jervay.

Memorial Day services were held at the Ancon Cemetery in the morning, the 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, taking part in the parade and firing the salute over the graves. Transportation to and from Panama City was furnished to all members of the regiment participating in the ceremonies.

Major Cole, C.A.C., arrived Saturday to take command of the Atlantic Coast Defenses of the Panama Canal, with headquarters at Toro Point. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Lockett and Miss Burningham visited Pedro Miguel Saturday to witness the passage of several boats through the locks; Mrs. Kennedy had dinner with Lieutenant Kennedy, who is on duty with Company L, 10th Infantry, guarding the locks. Mrs. Whitworth was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gray on Saturday afternoon at the bathing beach at Bella Vista.

Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge Saturday. Lieutenant Jones mustered the sick of the 10th Infantry at the Ancon Hospital Sunday. Mesdames Coleman, Swartz and Marshburn were guests of Mrs. Kennedy for auction bridge Saturday.

With the arrival of forty-five recruits on Saturday and 138 on Thursday nearly all the companies are filled to over 130 men each.

The Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad has announced the summer price of ice as thirty cents instead of forty cents per 100. As ice in the tropics is a luxury this price cannot be called excessive.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., May 19, 1914.

In compliment to the captain, officers and cadets of the Japanese naval vessels, now in Honolulu, the 2d Infantry turned out on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock for a review, and on Wednesday morning Captain Refard, of the Argentine cruiser Presidente Sarmiento, accompanied by four of the ship's officers and about forty-five cadets, witnessed a review of the 2d Infantry. Col. Francis H. French, the regimental commander, received the review. The march past was superbly performed on both occasions and the twelve big companies made a splendid showing.

Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 7th Cav., and Walter D. McCaw, M.C., were visitors at Fort Shafter on Wednesday. They were passengers on the Sheridan, en route to Manila. Capt. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., who arrived on the Sheridan, was yesterday appointed commissary of the regiment. Capt. E. D. Kilbourne and family, Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, Lieut. R. L. Tilton and family and Lieut. F. W. Bowley returned to Honolulu on the Sheridan.

Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, wife of Captain McCaskey, 4th Cav., suffered a severe cut over her right eye when the automobile which she was driving turned over as she was endeavoring to avoid running over a little child. Mrs. Harold S. Naylor, who was in the machine with Mrs. McCaskey, escaped without injury. Mrs. McCaskey will be able to return to her home at Schofield Barracks during the week.

Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, relieved command of regimental detachment, 2d Infantry, has resumed his duties as adjutant of the 2d Battalion. Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum has been appointed regimental quartermaster, 2d Infantry, vice Capt. B. H. Watkins, relieved by expiration of tour over a year ago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Applin entertained the Fort Ruger Card Club Saturday, a Dutch supper following. Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Cullen, Med. Corps, have chosen quarters in the Cantonment at Fort Shafter. Col. and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter and for Col. and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Lila McDonald, Col. William Rafferty, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. George Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Adams and Col. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. W. P. McBride, mother of Mrs. B. O. Mahaffey, gave a dinner party last Tuesday at the Rathskeller of Jamez's Hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Massee and Capt. and Mrs. Birch O. Mahaffey. Mrs. F. A. Cook has returned to Fort Shafter from the sanitarium and is much improved. The fortnightly hop at Fort Shafter Friday was very well attended. Mischa Elman, the famous Russian violinist, accompanied by his father, Mr. Paul Elman, arrived in Honolulu Tuesday and on Wednesday evening gave a brilliant concert. Among the Service people observed at the concert were Gen. and Mrs. Carter, Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Gen. C. R. Edwards, Major Penn, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Mrs. Fletcher, of St. Paul, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Lieuts. T. J. Camp, S. H. Foster and Carl Hardigg.

Little Frances Mathews entertained May 12, at Fort Shafter, on her fourth birthday anniversary, for Narcissa Watkins, "Freddy" Cook, Eleanor Wright, "Freddy" Black, Louis Johnson, John Cook, Nancy Booth and Mildred McClellan. Mrs. Boone, of Peoria, Ill., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John P. Edgerly, wife of Lieutenant Edgerly, 2d Inf. Mrs. E. V. Smith leaves for the coast by the S.S. Wilhelmna on Wednesday. She will have with her during the summer her daughter, Dorothy, who is now in school at Palo Alto, Cal. Mrs. Smith and Miss Dorothy will spend a portion of the school vacation in the mountains of Northern California, at the summer home of Mrs. Smith's brother, Mr. Frank Blair. Mrs. Smith will be absent from Fort Shafter until September.

Mrs. Paris Fletcher, house guest of Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, leave for the States on the Matsonia, June 8. Capt. Leo Mudd, M.C., gave a swimming party last week for Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitham, Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon Bolter, Miss Lenihan, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Miss Hughes and Lieuts. A. K. and C. B. Lyman. Mrs. E. K. Massee had supper Sunday in honor of Miss Ellen McBride, covers being laid for ten. Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, had dinner for eight Wednesday in honor of Miss McBride. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, of Fort Shafter, had dinner

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Wednesday in honor of Col. Walter D. McCaw, Med. Corps, and Major A. W. Delaney, of Fort Rucker.
Major Julius A. Penn gave a dinner at the University Club Saturday in honor of Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and for Col. and Mrs. French, Mrs. M. H. Garret, Miss M. J. Burrows, Mrs. Fletcher, Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. E. Ellis, Col. and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, Capt. William Newman, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Lister, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Jordan and Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanole. Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins and Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanole. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Briggs, of Honolulu, entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Watkins, Judge and Mrs. C. H. Chillingworth, Mrs. E. K. Massee on Saturday had a bridge party at her home in Manoa Valley in honor of Mrs. W. P. McBride, visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. O. Mahaffey, and for Mesdames William H. Carter, C. B. T. Moore, R. B. Lister, R. M. Cutts, W. R. Gibson, James E. Bell, B. H. Watkins, George H. Jamerson, Tower, Charles S. Lincoln, O. B. Rosenbaum, C. B. Parker, W. R. Davis, Grant, J. G. Pillow, J. D. Reardon, M. J. Lenihan, B. W. Atkinson, Whitner, James R. Mount, G. D. Freeman, J. D. Whitham and P. B. Malone.

Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore entertained about 300 friends Tuesday at a reception. Mrs. Moore was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William H. Carter, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts and Miss Burrows and Miss Garret, her house guests. Mrs. Arthur Conklin served tea and Miss Greene presided over the punch. Mrs. Henry S. Greene and Miss Butler also assisted Mrs. Moore in entertaining.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts had dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Miss Greene and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Furer. Admiral and Mrs. Moore gave an elaborate dinner on Wednesday in honor of the officers of the Argentine cruiser Presidente Sarmiento.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew and family and Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall and family will arrive on the next transport for station at Fort Shafter. Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Reardon had dinner Tuesday for Gen. Carter, Mrs. Carter, Miss Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Massee, Capt. and Mrs. Lister, Major and Mrs. Case, Miss Case, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Lieutenants Rose and Campanole.

GUAM.

Island of Guam, April, 1914.

We learn from the Guam News Letter that the ceremonies attendant on the relieving of Governor Hinds from the duties of Governor of Guam by Capt. W. J. Maxwell, U.S.N., took place March 28 in front of the main entrance to the Government House. All officers attached to the naval station, all officials of the island government, all heads of departments, foreman and leading men were present.

Other items from the News Letter are the following: It is to be regretted that Lieut. (J.G.) R. L. Stover, who arrived on the last transport for duty at this station, was taken sick soon after his arrival and has been in the hospital. However, his condition is fast improving and it is hoped that he will soon be back at his post again in the manufacturing office. Capt. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., post quartermaster, met with a very serious motor cycle accident on March 25, by being thrown against a stump of a tree alongside the Agaña-Piti Road at Missionary Point. Captain Williams was immediately taken to the naval hospital, where he is steadily recovering. It is expected that he will soon be on duty again. General regret is felt over the departure of Governor and Mrs. Hinds, who leave very soon for their home. They will be missed not only by the members of the colony, but by the natives as well, as they have endeared themselves to many hearts; we wish them a safe and happy voyage.

Many social events were given in honor of former Governor and Mrs. Hines, before their departure for home. Among them was a farewell buffet supper and dance given by the officers and ladies of the Marine Corps on March 21. The marine band played "Semper Fidelis," the Marine Corps march and soon afterwards, liquid refreshments were served followed by a delicious supper. All during the evening punch was served. Dorn Hall was a bower of palms, in the center of which was a huge pink Jolo lantern hanging from an inverted palm tree. The ceiling and the hanging lights draped in vines, with a background of palm leaves, gave a most attractive tropical appearance to the hall. Pink and yellow parasols and baskets of fresh flowers were the favors for the ladies. Napoleonic hats and flags with the Marine Corps device were given to the gentlemen. Besides the favor dances there were a number of jolly figures led by Major Davis which kept the evening very lively up to the time when "Home, Sweet Home" was played about one o'clock.

One of the most beautiful dances ever given in Guam was the Army dance in honor of Governor and Mrs. Hinds, which was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Sturdevant, Lieutenant Marks and Lieutenant Lee on the evening of the arrival of the March transport. Dorn Hall was artistically decorated with palms, air-plants and red hyacinths, with the lights shaded in red showing the device of the Engineer Corps in silhouette. The "Momentary" map of Guam, shown at one end of the hall, was much appreciated by the members of the colony. The dance was attended by a large number of the passengers from the Logan. At eleven o'clock a delightful supper was served at the Officers' Club, after which most of the transport people had to return, but the colony returned in a body to the hall where dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Governor and Mrs. Hinds gave a farewell reception at the Palace March 25. During the afternoon a great number of the officers and their families, the Government employees and the citizens of Agaña called at the Palace to express their regret at the departure of the Governor and Mrs. Hinds and to wish them a happy voyage home.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Miller entertained at dinner March 26. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, Captain Tracy, Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy. Governor and Mrs. Hinds entertained at luncheon for quite a number of guests from the transport on March 27. Among those at the Palace were General Barry, Captain Woodward, aide, Captain Maxwell, Captain Ellis, aide, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Fitch and Dr. and Mrs. Longabaugh.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sturdevant, Major Lukesh, Lieutenants Marks, Lee and J. P. Miller were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kays March 27. Col. and Mrs. Moses had as their dinner guests March 27 Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Capt. C. F. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, of the Supply, had as dinner guests April 2, Capt. C. F. Williams, Lieutenants Perkins and Evans and Mr. Roone. Major Wooten, Mrs. Tracy, Miss Tracy and Captain Tracy were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sturdevant for dinner April 3.

Col. and Mrs. Moses delightfully entertained at dinner April 1. After dinner, bridge was enjoyed, and the highest scores were made by Mrs. Abeken and Major Coe. Those who enjoyed Col. and Mrs. Moses hospitality were Major

Coe, Major Wooten, Dr. and Mrs. Abeken, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and Captain Ellis. Governor Maxwell, Commander Hinds, Col. and Mrs. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. Sturdevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Kays and Dr. and Mrs. Abeken were guests at a beautiful dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger April 2.

A large number of the citizens of Guam called at the Palace April 5 to express their appreciation of the services of Commander Hinds while Governor of Guam and their deep regret of his departure.

Governor Maxwell entertained most delightfully at a stag dinner April 5. His guests were Commander Hinds, Major Wooten, Dr. Kindelberger, Major Coe, Captain Ellis, Lieutenant Sturdevant, Major Davis, Captain Bisset, Captain Henderson, Lieutenant Perkins, Paymaster Watrous, Colonel Moses, Capt. C. F. Williams, Chaplain Fleming, Lieutenants Kays and Stover, Captain O'Leary and Captain Duarte. After dinner the ladies of the colony assembled at the Palace to wish Commander Hinds a pleasant voyage home.

Major and Mrs. Davis entertained most delightfully, April 11, at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Vick, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Ellis and Lieutenant Perkins. Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger were the honor guests at a beautiful dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Abeken, April 13. Other guests for the evening were Col. and Mrs. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and Captain Bisset.

Lovely in every detail was the tea given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Nielson, April 15. The members of the colony called between the hours of five to seven and extended their good wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger, who leave on the April transport for Manila, from which place they start on an extended tour through Europe on their way home. Every one hates to see Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger leave, we envy them going home, and wish for them a "bon voyage."

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Manila, P.I., May 4, 1914.

The Warren arrived in Manila Tuesday from the China trip. At Shanghai Colonel Littell inspected the work being done on a vessel for the U.S. Government and the passengers spent a day ashore. At Chinwangtao supplies for the China Expedition were unloaded and the passengers spent five days in Peking, Tientsin and at the Ming Tombs and the Great Wall. General Bell inspected the troops of the China Expedition and then went to Peking, where, with Mrs. Bell, he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reinach, at the American Legation, where a number of social functions were held in their honor. After Chinwangtao, Port Arthur was the next stop, where General Bell and the rest of the passengers went over the fortifications. At Shimonoseki many left the ship, going by rail to Nagasaki. Here General Bell and Captain Booth left the Warren and proceeded to Yokohama, leaving on the Empress of Asia for the United States. Others of this party were Captain Earle, C.E., and Archibald Harrison, brother of the Governor General. Mrs. Bell left Nagasaki on the Thomas for the homeland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Matile and their daughter returned last Sunday on the Minnesota from Japan. Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Clark, of Corregidor, are in Baguio. Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 8th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Clemens, came on the Princess Alice from Japan Thursday. Chaplain Clemens has been recently transferred from the 15th Infantry and for two years has been on duty in China. Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf., has been ordered to Tientsin, China, for duty with troops.

A large bronze cannon has been installed on the grounds of the Army and Navy Club. It is one of the many guns that for years have graced the walls of Fort Santiago. According to the inscription on the gun it was cast in Sevilla, Spain, Nov. 20, 1778. Another of these guns is to be installed on the grounds of the club. The American flag, which has waved over the headquarters of the District of Mindanao (formerly Department of Mindanao), was hauled down last Thursday with appropriate ceremony. The troops were paraded, the order discontinuing the headquarters was read and a salute was fired. General Barry, department commander, was present.

Major and Mrs. Wooten sailed Monday for Japan on the Hong Kong Maru. Capt. E. S. Hughes, O.D., and Mrs. Hughes have been in Baguio for a month's stay. Col. and Mrs. Hersey, who made the round trip to China on the Warren and who have been at the Manhattan since their return, left yesterday for Zamboanga. Mrs. James Hanson did not remain in Japan after the journey to China on the Warren as she had intended, but returned to Manila and is again at home on Calle Marcelino. Mrs. Bryson will sail for the homeland on the Sheridan on May 15, being called home on account of sickness.

Mrs. Casad and children left Friday for Baguio, to spend the rest of the season. Capt. and Mrs. Frazier were dinner hosts Tuesday for Mrs. North and Major and Mrs. Lyon, attending the hop at the Army and Navy Club after dining. Mrs. Parker, of Corregidor, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wood while Captain Parker is confined to the Department Hospital with malaria.

Although Manila is quite deserted during the hot season, the last ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club was well attended. The 8th Infantry band rendered a promenade concert on the lawn, while the usual orchestra played the dance numbers. Santa Lucia Barracks was the setting for a pretty dinner party Tuesday evening when Miss Hamilton and Col. and Mrs. Wallace Taylor were honor guests and Colonel Griffith was host. The tables were arranged on the bastion overlooking the bay and festoons of tinted lights and candles furnished the illumination. An orchestra played during the dinner and dancing was enjoyed there, and afterward the hop at the Army and Navy Club was attended by the entire party.

Colonel Hull, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Gurovitz and Dr. Duffy were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Page at dinner Saturday. Mrs. Arthur returned Saturday from Camp John Hay and is again at home in Military Plaza. Capt. P. G. Clarke, 13th Inf., is in the Department Hospital, suffering from an infected foot. Mrs. Compton, wife of Lieutenant Compton, 13th Inf., was operated upon for appendicitis Friday and is recovering nicely.

Manila, P.I., May 11, 1914.

General Barry, department commander, and his aid, Captain Woodward, returned Tuesday on the Liscum from a two weeks' tour of inspection of the Southern Islands. During the trip the General and his party visited Malabang, Mind., which was once a large Army post, but which has been abandoned and the military buildings torn down. Among other points visited were Jolo, Camp Keithley, Camp Overton, Camp Connell, Warwick Barracks, and Fort San Pedro. The inspections ended at Camp McGrath, which was visited on the return trip.

With a large passenger list the transport Sheridan arrived from San Francisco on May 4. Col. H. P. McCain returned Tuesday on the Liscum from Mindanao, where he has been on duty for several months at Zamboanga in connection with abolishing the headquarters of the District of Mindanao. Colonel McCain has resumed his duties at Fort Santiago. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle have moved their household effects to Fort William McKinley and have taken official residence there.

Among officers arriving on the Sheridan was Col. John T. Knight, Q.M.C., to relieve Col. I. W. Littell as department quartermaster. Until the departure of the transport Col. and Mrs. Littell are living with Major and Mrs. Lord on Calle Gral Luna. Mrs. Minnigerode, wife of Lieutenant Minnigerode, 8th Inf., returned to the Islands on the last transport and has gone to Camp Ward Cheney, where the Lieutenant is stationed.

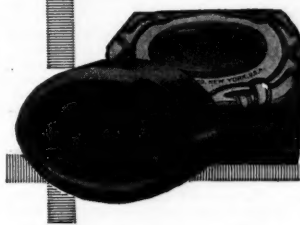
Beginning Tuesday morning the officers who missed the test ride several months ago were out for the test. Those riding were Col. Charles W. Taylor, Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, Major William E. Vose and Major John M. Jenkins. Brig. Gen. E. D. Hoyle was in charge of the test.

The popular functions at Fort William McKinley are swimming parties on Tuesday evenings. Last Tuesday evening the party at the tank consisted, in part, of Lieut. and Mrs.

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Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Faulkner and Miss Walker, Lieutenants Kuznik and Calvert. A week ago Tuesday Captain Battle, 8th Inf., gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club for Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Dr. and Mrs. Wing, Captain Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Dade and Lieutenant Jones. "It being ladies' night" the party stayed after dinner to enjoy the dancing.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell gave a dinner at Fort William McKinley Saturday in honor of Mr. Riley, a classmate of Lieutenant Brunzell, who resigned his commission to take up journalism. The other guests were Lieutenant Blakely, 2d Field Art., and Lieutenant Wise, 8th Inf. Lieut. S. C. Reynolds and E. M. Zell, 7th Cav., left on the Minerie Wednesday for Kobe, Japan, to join Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Zell.

A delightful tea was given by Colonel Griffith at Santa Lucia Barracks, in the Walled City, Thursday. Mrs. Gurovitz presided, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Field, Major and Mrs. F. E. Harris, Miss Bonzano, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Whitaker, Captains Chandler and Moury, Lieut. and Mrs. Blain, Miss Tindle, Miss Griffith and Messrs. Peters and Barber. Major and Mrs. Lyon on Saturday gave a dinner for twelve.

Major and Mrs. Hampton gave a bridge party in Fort William McKinley on May 5, Major Hampton's birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. Blain have as house guests the Misses Tindle and Griffith, on their way around the world. Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Reed and family are staying at the Army and Navy Club Annex. Captain Reed came to join the 2d Field Artillery at Fort William McKinley. Mrs. Wood and Miss Marguerite Wood, mother and sister of Lieutenant Wood, U.S.N., after visiting in Manila and in Olongapo several months, were passengers on the Siberia Monday, for Shanghai, to remain indefinitely.

Mrs. Thomas W. Holliday returned to the Islands on the last transport. Chaplain and Mrs. Clemens are staying at the Imperial Hotel.

During a thunder storm Sunday lightning struck the flag pole at Fort Santiago and shattered it and the cupola beneath it. The current followed a wire through General Barry's office, but did no further damage.

Miss Henrietta Erwin gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Roberts, Miss Hinman, Captain Commiskey, Mr. Moorman and Mr. Haines. Col. J. T. Knight and family have taken the quarters vacated by Col. and Mrs. Littell. Capt. and Mrs. Holley have moved into a new concrete cottage at the corner of Calles Wright and Herran. Mrs. Tyndall will sail for home on the Sheridan Friday. Mrs. Traub returned Sunday from a visit in Camp Stotsenburg. Major and Mrs. Lyon gave an informal dance at Santa Lucia Barracks Saturday night.

Col. and Mrs. Hunter leave for Japan on the Sheridan and will connect with the June transport for the homeland. Mrs. Hoyle and her daughter, Mrs. Shannon, arrived from Baguio Saturday and are now settled in General Hoyle's quarters in Fort William McKinley. Major and Mrs. F. E. Harris, their children and Miss Bonzano will leave on the transport May 15 for Japan.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., May 5, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Johnson and Lieutenants Reynolds and Zell Saturday before the hop at Schofield Hall. Major and Mrs. P. E. Traub had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Norton, of Honolulu, Capt. and Mrs. Frazier, Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams and Capt. L. S. Morey. Miss Frances and Miss Alice Christian dined at the home of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert on Monday were guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Boice at dinner and at the Bandmann Opera in Manila.

Col. and Mrs. G. H. Sands and Major and Mrs. P. E. Traub, guests of Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, 8th Cav., at Camp Stotsenburg, returned to the post Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Van Horn. Rev. W. L. Lamb, of Manila, gave his famous "Sabbathday stunts" before a large audience at the Y.M.C.A. social Friday evening. Rev. and Mrs. Lamb and their two sons were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Moffet at dinner before the social. Major and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn, of Corregidor, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams, 13th Inf.

Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Jefferis entertained Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Boice, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Koon, Dr. McKinnon, of Manila, and Lieut. J. C. Prince at dinner Saturday. Lieut. J. W. Heard has returned from a six months' mapping detail and will sail via Europe about May 20 for the States, to join the 10th Cavalry. Katharine and Elizabeth Traub gave a "tacky" party Friday night in honor of Elizabeth's ninth birthday. The object of each guest at the dinner party was to dress in the "tackiest" costume possible and the result was quite satisfactory. After dinner all attended the "movies." Monday Mrs. and Miss Gottschalk gave a dinner for Mesdames Seaman, Morrison, Shepherd, Campbell and Clarkson.

Lieut. S. C. Reynolds and E. M. Zell left Tuesday to spend a month's leave in China and Japan with their families, who have been there during the hot season. Mrs. J. G. Tyndall returned last week from Camp Stotsenburg, where she has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. King, 8th Cav., while the 2d Field Artillery were encamped at Alabang for target practice. Mrs. G. Compton is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Seaman gave a box party at the moving picture show and a supper Wednesday evening for the Artillery ladies whose husbands were in the field. Her guests were Mesdames Campbell, Morrison, Shepherd, Tyndall, Clarkson, Gottschalk and Miss Gottschalk.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack had Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Dean, Jr., C.A.C., from Grande Island, as guests last Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian returned Tuesday on the Warren, after spending a month in China. Mrs. Christian, with Frances and Alice, leaves Friday for Baguio. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Roberson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Mooney and Lieut.

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H. H. Fuller came to the 7th Cavalry on the transport Sheridan last Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson are being entertained by Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet, Lieut. and Mrs. Mooney by Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, and Lieutenant Fuller is staying in Lieut. E. M. Zell's quarters at present. Mrs. Hollyday, wife of Capt. T. W. Hollyday, 2d Field Art., returned on the Sheridan from a month's visit at her home in San Antonio, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Boice and Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Elmer Lindsey, in Manila, Sunday.

Master Fred Cusack's friends who on Tuesday helped him celebrate his eleventh birthday were Frances and Alice Christian, Katharine and Elizabeth Traub, Helen Carter, Nancy Campbell, Virginia Morrison, James Williams, Ted Moffet, Winchell and Charles Boice, Hughes and Charles Stodter, Joe Jeffers, George and Paul Mitchell, Kenney Hampton, Troup Miller and Dan Berry.

Mrs. Tilman Campbell gave a luncheon Tuesday for the ladies of the Artillery garrison. The 7th Cavalry band, which has been in Baguio for about two months, returned to the post Monday night. Miss Helen Moffet was week-end guest of Miss Dorothy Jackson, of Manila. Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison gave a dinner Thursday for Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Gottschalk and Lieutenants Blakely, Dunn, Nance and Wilson. Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm entertained Lieutenant Heard and Miss Townsend at dinner Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Riley returned on the Warren last week from the China trip. Major C. R. Darnall, M.C., with his wife and child, who came in on the Sheridan, were guests of Col. and Mrs. M. W. Ireland. Major Darnall will relieve Major E. P. Wolfe next month, when the latter returns to the States.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., May 9, 1914.

Gen. E. D. Hoyle moved out from Manila Wednesday and is now in command of the post. He and his aid, Lieut. J. A. Shannon, will occupy the Commanding Officer's set of quarters; while his other aid, Lieut. W. R. Weaver, is in No. 41, formerly occupied by Lieut. T. Miller. Lieut. H. H. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson are at home in Lieut. E. M. Zell's quarters while the latter is spending a month's leave in China.

Major and Mrs. B. B. Buck gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Shaffer, Capt. and Mrs. L. Halstead and Capt. and Mrs. S. S. Faulkner. Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Ristine and Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. Rowe left Sunday on the Warren to make the Southern Island trip. Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Christian, Miss Sayre, Miss Fink and Lieut. J. C. Prince. Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet and Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Kuznik were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. G. H. Sands have as guests at dinner tonight Col. and Mrs. G. K. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Knight, Col. and Mrs. I. W. Little and Major and Mrs. P. E. Traub. Mrs. J. M. Moore, wife of Chaplain Moore, 8th Cav., of Camp Stotsenburg, is house guest of Vet. and Mrs. J. R. Jeffers. Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Bailey are being congratulated on the birth of a baby boy Monday morning at Department Hospital, in Manila. Col. and Mrs. G. H. Sands had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Wilson, of Grande Island, visited Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Cady this week.

Major Brooke Payne, 2d Field Art., left last week on the Warren to make the Southern Island trip. Capt. T. Campbell is in command of the Artillery garrison while Major Payne is away. Capt. H. F. Reed, with his wife and two children, who came on this last transport, will join the 2d Field Artillery here at Fort William McKinley. Mrs. Reed and her son, Jack, are staying with Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., May 1, 1914.

Major Lord and Captain Gracie, Q.M.C., were in the post Tuesday. Mrs. Everett entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Moorman, Knudsen, Weaver, Van Wormer and Miss McCabe. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Weaver.

Capt. and Mrs. Morton entertained at dinner Thursday for Major Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer and Miss McCabe. Colonel Kilbrath, Lieut. Phil. Dept., spent Friday in the post inspecting. Lieutenant Weaver was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen. Mrs. Weaver returned with Lieutenant Weaver to Manila after a two weeks' stay at the post. Captain Baldwin spent Monday in the post as a witness before the general court-martial. Captain Smith, M.C., was also a witness and was the luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Moran.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Mrs. Grier and Lieutenant Barrett. Capt. and Mrs. Moorman had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran and Miss McCabe.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 9. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank P. Fletcher, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. John H. Gibbons. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Counts. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George R. Evans. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MCGILL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign John J. Saxer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Galveston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PAIKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander.

First Division.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurts. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.



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WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquila G. Dibrell. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. Sailed June 5 from New York for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Key West, Fla. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. Sailed June 8 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANCOCK, transport, 2(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard.

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At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Off the Alvarado River, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. Off the mouth of the Panuco River, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. Off the mouth of the Panuco River, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward E. Eberle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Commander.
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of Captain Fullam.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. Sailed June 7 from Annapolis, Md., for Gibraltar.
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b). Comdr. John F. Hinds. Sailed June 7 from Annapolis, Md., for Gibraltar.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. Sailed June 7 from Annapolis, Md., for Gibraltar.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West Coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West Coast of Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. On the West Coast of Mexico.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Diego, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West Coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. On the West coast of Mexico.
Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.
Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. On the West Coast of Mexico.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. On the West Coast of Mexico.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Siakou, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Carleton B. Kear. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign James S. Spore. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Provoost Babin. At Shanghai, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Forgus. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, Commander.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Corman. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Gerard Bradford, Commander.
B-2 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Ribeldaffer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Nanking, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. At Manila, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield. For the next few months this vessel will be conducting fishery investigations off the Oregon and Washington coasts. Address care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed June 7 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith,

THE BEST RIFLE ROD MADE

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ENTIRELY NEW
PRINCIPLE

Cleans muzzle from breech.
Will not stick or jam in barrel.
Will not lose patch from rod while in bore.

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All brass, three joints, steel screws, in canvas cases. Solid 22 cal. pistol rods \$1.25.

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or POST & FLOTO, 14 Reade Street, New York

master. Sailed June 8 from Pensacola, Fla., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed May 30 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship), 20(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief. Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. Address there. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridemore, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed June 8 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed June 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Sailed June 4 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and her itinerary is as follows: Due at Fayal, Azores, June 11; leave June 16; reach Havre June 20; leave July 10; the boys taking a run up to Paris June 20; reach Gibraltar July 31 and leave Aug. 7; reach Funchal Aug. 12 and leave Aug. 18; reach Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London, Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Left Fayal June 7, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 15, 1,100 miles; leave Queenstown June 23, arrive Southampton, England, June 26, 850 miles; leave Southampton July 9, arrive Amsterdam, Holland, July 12, 275 miles; leave Amsterdam July 21, arrive Havre, France, July 23, 265 miles; leave Havre Aug. 1, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, 1,280 miles; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 21, 630 miles; leave Madeira Aug. 26, arrive Bermuda Sept. 17, 2,900 miles; leave Bermuda Sept. 24, arrive Boston Sept. 29, 750 miles; total miles, 9,650. Mail should be addressed

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to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Pannonia, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 11, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Raribben, sailing on Sept. 16, the last mail reaching the ship at Bermuda.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TENNESSEE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Tennessee" under "Special Service."

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, commanding. Due at Juneau, Alaska, June 18; Seward, Alaska, June 30; Unalaska, Alaska, July 15. She will stop at all Alaskan ports. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac. Boston.
Active. Mare Island.
Alice. Norfolk.
Apache. Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw. Washington.
Hercules. Norfolk.
Iroquois. Mare Island, Cal.
Iwana. Boston.
Massasoit. Norfolk.
Modoc. Philadelphia.
Mohawk. Norfolk.
Narkeeta. New York.
Pawnee. New York.
Pawtucket. Puget Sound.
Penacook. Portsmouth, N. H.
Pentucket. New York.
Pontiac. New York.

VESSLES OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore. Charleston, S.C.
B-1. Norfolk, Va.
Columbia. Philadelphia.
Constitution. Boston.
General Alava. Cavite.
Indiana. Philadelphia.
Iowa. Philadelphia.
Massachusetts. Philadelphia.
Miantonomoh. Philadelphia.
Minneapolis. Philadelphia.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley. Annapolis.
Blakely. Newport.
Barney. Annapolis.
De Long. Charleston.
Du Pont. Newport.
Farragut. Mare Island.
Goldsborough. Mare Island.

VESSLES LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams. Hoboken, N.J.
Alleen. Providence, R.I.
Boston. Portland, Ore.
Concord. Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria. Detroit, Mich.
Dubuc. Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea. Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida. Newbern, N.C.
Essex. Toledo, Ohio.
Footie. Newbern, N.C.
Fox. Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester. Brooklyn, N.Y.

TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Gopher. Duluth, Minn.
Granite State. New York city.
Hawk. Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress. St. Louis.
Mackenzie. Key West, Fla.
Rodgers. Boston, Mass.
Sandoval. Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger. New Orleans, La.
Sylvia. Washington, D.C.
Vixen. Camden, N.J.
Wasp. New York city.
Wolverine. Erie, Pa.
Yantic. Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1298.)

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Ft. George Wright, Wash. The 1st Battalion will sail for Alaska in June, 1914, to relieve the 30th Infantry.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Co. H, Camp John Hay, Benguet, P.I.; Cos. F, G and H, Camp Eldredge, Laguna, P.I.—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 8, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

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A holder for your fingers while using the soap—a firm base for the stick to stand on while using the razor. A rich, creamy lather till the soap is all gone.

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POWDER
CREAM

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Glastonbury, Conn.



17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

20th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Cos. I, K, L and M, El Paso, on border patrol.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William, H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska—regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1912.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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Many people with tender skins have been misled by the superstition that washing the face with soap and water is bad for the complexion.

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Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that loveliness which the steady use of Woodbury's brings to a tender, sensitive skin.

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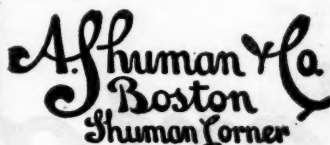
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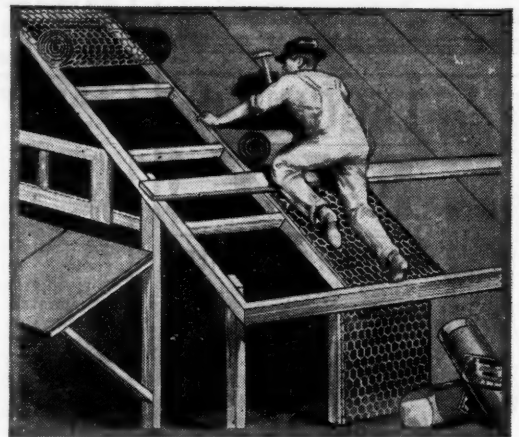
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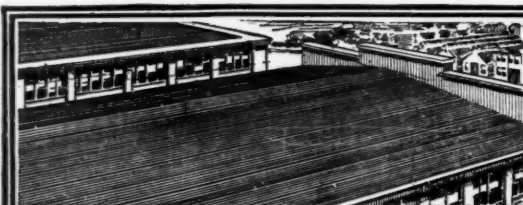
Certain-teed Roof Coating
Coal Tar and Pitch

We will be pleased to furnish further information about any of the above goods on request

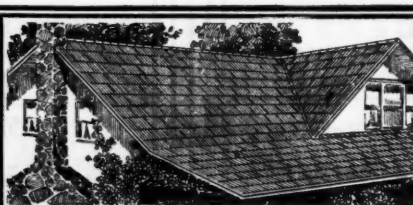
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